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SIXTH REPORT

OF

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1900

TO

NOVEMBER 30, 1902

Biennial Rept

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Sixth Report

of

Colorado

Compliments of

DR. J. N. HALL,

Secretary.

November 30, 1902

DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
1902

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

HON. JAMES B. ORMAN,
Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith the sixth biennial report of the Colorado State Board of Health for the years 1901 and 1902.

Inasmuch as this report constitutes our chief means of communication with the various local health officers and physicians of the state, and as the support of the physicians of Colorado is essential to the successful prosecution of the work of these health authorities, I earnestly request that twenty-five hundred (2,500) copies of the report be published. We shall thus be enabled to place one in the hands of every physician and health officer in Colorado, as well as to supply other state boards of health and the officers of the state.

I speak for every member of the Board when I state that the excellent work inaugurated by my lamented predecessor, Dr. George E. Tyler, and which we have endeavored to carry forward, would have been impossible, but for the cordial support you have given us.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. HALL,
Secretary State Board of Health.

G. E. Tyler

DR. GEORGE EDWARD TYLER.

Dr. George Edward Tyler was born in Logan county, Illinois, May 23, 1869. He received a common school education, and taught school three years before entering the Kansas Normal College. Graduating here in 1890, he accepted an appointment to a clerkship in the record and pension office of the War Department, which he held for five years. He continued his literary training at Columbian University, studied medicine at Howard University, and finally received a degree of Doctor of Medicine from Long Island College Hospital, in 1896.

He immediately entered upon the practice of medicine in Denver. In 1898 he returned to Washington for his marriage to Miss Emma Teller, daughter of Senator Henry M. Teller.

In 1899 he was elected secretary of the State Board of Health of Colorado, and held that position at the time of his death, July 7, 1902. Dr. Tyler was also a member of the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital, of the Arapahoe County Hospital, of the Mercy Sanitarium and of the Visiting Nurse Association, professor of medicine at Gross Medical College, a member of the Denver and Arapahoe Medical Society and of the Denver Clinical and Pathological Society. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Therapeutic Society. He was a member of the United States board of pension examiners, and medical examiner for the Travelers Insurance Company. He was as active in the work of the Christ M. E. Church of Denver as his professional duties would allow, and was a member of the official board of that church.

No sketch of Dr. Tyler's life would be complete without mention of his struggles for an education. He was a self-made man in the truest sense of the term.

As Secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health he was phenomenally successful. His work in the pension department had prepared the way for a ready grasp of the clerical details of this work, while his incomparable tact and sound judgment made him absolutely invaluable to the Board and the state.

He established the present excellent system of recording death certificates, initiated the licensing of embalmers, inaugurated the work of investigating and recording contagious diseases, and in general put the work of the Board on a plane surpassed by that of few states in the Union. Only those of us who have watched the work grow year after year under his careful supervision can estimate the loss to the community in his death. Personally, the Secretary wishes to place on record the statement that he has never known a man of loftier ideals or of more noble character. Within a few years, his ability as a clinician would have made him one of the best known physicians of the West.

J. N. HALL, M. D.,
Secretary.

The Colorado State Board of Health, assembled at its biennial meeting, November 10, 1902, wishes to bear testimony to the high personal character, great executive ability and rare good judgment of its late Secretary, Dr. George E. Tyler. In the faithfulness and zeal which he displayed in his work for this organization he might well serve as a model for all future executive officers.

J. N. HALL, M. D.,
Secretary.
LEONARD FREEMAN, M. D.,
Treasurer.

During the long and finally fatal illness of Dr. Tyler the work of the Board was carried on by the medical inspector, Dr. H. R. McGraw, Miss Lillie C. Fultz, stenographer, and Mrs. A. C. Courtney, clerk. The Board particularly commends them for their faithful and efficient services during this trying period.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

Name	Appointed	Expiration of Appointment	Remarks
Work, Hubert, M. D.	April 22, 1895	Jan. 31, 1901	
Hall, Josiah N., M. D.	Mar. 3, 1899	Jan. 31, 1905	
Bull, H. R., M. D.	April 22, 1897	Jan. 31, 1903	
Freeman, Leonard, M. D.	April 3, 1899	Jan. 31, 1903	Vice E. J. A. Rogers, resigned.
Chipman, J. C., M. D.	Mar. 3, 1899	Jan. 31, 1905	
Christopher, D. I., M. D.	April 11, 1899	Jan. 31, 1901	Vice J. A. Hart, resigned.
Beshoar, M., M. D.	Sept. 3, 1900	Jan. 31, 1903	Vice A. B. Harbison, resigned.
Whiting, John A., M. D.	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 31, 1907	Resigned.
Mayne, Oliver J., M. D.	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 31, 1907	
Tyler, Geo. E., M. D.	Mar. 3, 1899	Jan. 31, 1905	Deceased.
Lemen, L. E., M. D.	Mar. 28, 1899	Jan. 31, 1901	Vice A. Stedman, resigned.
Work, Hubert, M. D.	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 31, 1907	
Torrance, H. S., M. D.	Mar. 26, 1902	Jan. 31, 1907	Vice J. A. Whiting, resigned.
Cooper, Claude E., M. D.	July 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1903	Vice G. E. Tyler, deceased.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President ..... HUBERT WORK, M. D.

Vice President ..... J. N. HALL, M. D.

Treasurer ..... LEONARD FREEMAN, M. D.

Secretary ..... G. E. TYLER, M. D.

Secretary ..... LEONARD FREEMAN, M. D.
July 7, 1902, vice Dr. Tyler, deceased.

Secretary ..... J. N. HALL, M. D.
September 4, 1902, vice Dr. Freeman, resigned.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

1901-1902.

Executive Committee—Hubert Work, M. D., J. N. Hall, M. D., Leonard Freeman, M. D., J. A. Whiting, M. D., and G. E. Tyler, M. D.

Executive Committee (Revised)—Hubert Work, M. D., J. N. Hall, M. D., Leonard Freeman, M. D., J. C. Chipman, vice Dr. Whiting, resigned, and Claude E. Cooper, M. D., vice Dr. Tyler, deceased.

Committee on Registration and Vital Statistics—H. R. Bull, M. D., and Oliver J. Mayne, M. D.

Committeee on Prevention of Communicable Diseases—J. N. Hall, M. D., and Leonard Freeman, M. D.

Committee on General Hygiene—M. Beshoar, M. D., and J. C. Chipman, M. D. (Revised.) H. S. Torrance, M. D., vice Dr. Chipman.

The first named in each instance being chairman of the committee.

SIXTH REPORT

OF

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

1901-1902

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

December 20, 1900.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Health met at the office of the Board at 4:15 p. m., there being present Drs. Work, Freeman, Hall and Tyler.

The Secretary detailed at length the contagious disease situation, the report showing the continuous increase of diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox. After prolonged consideration of the problem the committee decided that the work of bacteriologic examinations for diphtheria must be pushed, and the Secretary's action in ordering outfits for supply depots was approved. Concerning smallpox at Pueblo, the Secretary was instructed to write the mayor and the board of county commissioners and the health officers of Pueblo and Pueblo county, that unless the situation was improved by January 10, 1901, the State Board of Health will assume charge. The Secretary reported that he had employed Dr. Mitchell to investigate a case resembling bubonic plague at the expense of $30, and his action was approved.

The matter of legislation and appropriation needed was discussed at length, and it was decided that in view of the great increase of contagious diseases throughout the state, the salaries of stenographer, Secretary and bacteriologist

must be raised. It was voted to fix the salary of the stenographer at $75 per month from December 1, the Secretary at $150 per month from December 1, and the bacteriologist at $50 per month from December 1.

The Secretary was directed to have introduced into the legislature bills for the collection of mortality statistics, for the protection of public water supplies, for the consolidation of the offices of State Veterinary Sanitary Board, the State Dairy Commissioner and the State Board of Health, and providing for a sufficient appropriation to enable the Board to adequately cope with the contagious disease situation, said appropriation not to be less than $15,000 per year.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

January 24, 1901.

The Executive Committee of the State Board of Health met at the office of the Board at 4:15, there being present Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman and Tyler.

The contagious disease situation was considered in detail. The Secretary reported that so many cases had been reported it was impossible to even record them without extra help, and he had, therefore, employed Mrs. Alice Mayer for this work. His action was approved, and it was voted that she be paid $15 for her services. It was also voted to employ Mrs. A. C. Courtney from February 1, 1901, for this work, her pay to be contingent upon appropriations by the legislature. Dr. Hall called attention to the great increase of work thrown upon the Secretary and the bacteriologist, and moved that their salaries be fixed at $2,000 and $1,000 per year, respectively. At the suggestion of the Secretary his salary was reduced to $1,800 and Dr. Mitchell's was raised to $1,200. It was voted to pay Mrs. Courtney $50 per month, and to secure an appropriation as soon as possible for the employment of inspectors and the payment of salaries and expenses already accrued. The bills prepared by the Secretary were considered and approved.

The situation as to the spread of smallpox in Denver was discussed, and Drs. Hall, Freeman and Tyler were ap-

pointed a committee to call the matter to the attention of the mayor.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

February 11, 1901.

The State Board of Health met at the Capitol, February 11, 1901, at 4:15 p. m., there being present Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman, Beshoar, Chipman, Mayne and Tyler.

After reading and approval of minutes, the Secretary made report as to the continued prevalence of smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The Committee on the Denver Bureau of Health made a verbal report, showing that the Denver Health Commissioner had agreed to co-operate with the State Board of Health. On motion the matter was left with the executive committee with full power to act.

The election of officers for the next two years was taken up and the following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Dr. Hubert Work.

Vice-President—Dr. J. N. Hall.

Treasurer—Dr. Leonard Freeman.

Secretary and Executive Officer—Dr. George E. Tyler.

The following employes were also elected to serve during the pleasure of the Board, their salaries being fixed as shown below, contingent upon securing a sufficient appropriation:

Dr. William C. Mitchell, bacteriologist, per year, $1,200.

Dr. Phillip Hillkowitz, chemist, left to executive committee.

Miss Lillie C. Fultz, stenographer, per year, $900.

Mrs. A. C. Courtney, clerk, per year, $600.

It was also voted to leave the determination of the salary of the Secretary with the Executive Committee.

The application of the health officer of Sugar City for instructions as to disinfection and as to violation of quarantine was presented, and the Secretary was instructed to order

the disinfection of all infected premises and to order the arrest and prosecution of all violators of quarantine.

Adjourned. G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

March 18, 1901.

The Executive Committee met at the Board room at 4:15 p. m.; present, Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman and Tyler.

After reading of the minutes the Secretary reported the appointment of the following medical inspectors:

Dr. U. D. McDowell, Longmont, February 14.

Dr. Earl D. McGill, Wray, March 5.

Dr. E. K. Lockwood, Boulder, March 11.

Dr. Roy Inglis, Denver, March 15.

The work was detailed and a statement made as to the expenses so far incurred. The Secretary was directed to draw vouchers for them at $100 per month and expenses. The application of Dr. Mary Hawes for appointment as medical inspector was presented to the Secretary and he was authorized to temporarily employ her for the Fort Lupton outbreak.

The Secretary made a statement as to the allegations made by certain members of the legislature concerning the emergency appropriation, which statement was corroborated by President Work. Upon motion it was unanimously voted that the charges were unfounded and that the Secretary's course had been entirely above reproach.

Adjourned. G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, APRIL 8, 1901.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held at room 16 Capitol Building, at 4:15 p. m., all the members of the Board being present.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board and of the meetings of the Executive Committee were read and adopted.

The Secretary then presented his semi-annual report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since November 10, 1900, the date of the last semi-annual meeting, the Secretary has been engaged in the following work:

1. *The Publication of the Fifth Report.* It seems proper in this connection to call attention to the fact that this report contains the first mortality statistics ever collected for the state of Colorado. It was believed when they were published that they accurately represented the conditions. Since the publication of the report a few scattering death certificates covering prior deaths have been received. These only amount to thirty, so that it will be seen that, though the tables are not absolutely accurate, they do not come far short of representing all the deaths occurring during the first eleven months of 1900. It will be noticed that the mortality statistics were brought up to November 30, though the meeting was held November 10, and the report is supposed to cover only up to November 15. It is also deemed proper to call attention to the fact that this report contains the first attempt to collect and tabulate reports of contagious diseases for the entire state. It is known that these reports do not, by any means, represent all the diseases occurring, as it takes a long while to properly educate householders, attending physicians and

local health officers in matters of this sort. No one who is unfamiliar with the collection and tabulation of contagious diseases and mortality statistics can have even a faint conception of the labor involved in the tables mentioned. Three thousand copies of the report were published, and it was the intention to send one to every physician practicing in the state, but so far our requests for postage have been ignored, and all but a very few of the reports still remain in our office. It is to be hoped that some means may be devised for the distribution of these reports, but it appears that the Auditing Board will not give us relief in this matter. It will probably be necessary, if the reports are to be sent out, to have this board furnish the necessary postage from its fund.

2. *The Attempt to Secure Legislation Important to the Work of the State Board of Health.*

Bills were drafted covering—

(a) The protection of public water supplies.

(b) The collection of mortality statistics.

(c) The consolidation of the offices of the State Board of Health, the State Veterinary Sanitary Board and the State Dairy Commissioner.

(d) Covering our appropriations.

All of these, except the last named, failed. The first two probably by reason of the time limit upon the legislature, which prevented consideration of many other bills which otherwise might have been passed. The third item failed by reason of the opposition of the boards mentioned and of the cattle interests. The appropriation bill was greatly cut down, but it is to be noted that we have a larger appropriation than we ever had before. Some explanation concerning the appropriation should be made. Our first bill was the regular appropriation bill for the State Board of Health, entitled "House Bill No. 9," and called for an appropriation of $30,000 for the biennial period. At the hearing before the Public Health Committee and certain members of the appropriations committee of the House, it was suggested by Mr. Rawalt, chairman of the appropriations committee, that I should draw an emergency appropriation bill, in order that funds might sooner be available for our Board. This was done, and Governor Orman kindly sent a message asking the passage of the bill, which provided the emergency appropria-

tion of $4,000. The House passed the bill within a few days, but when it reached the Senate the Senate finance committee held it for nearly a month before they would give us a hearing. Finally a hearing was obtained and it passed the Senate. At the meeting of the public health committee of the House above mentioned, and at the hearing before the finance committee of the Senate, your Secretary stated that there remained to be paid back salaries of the Secretary and employes of the Board, as well as other expenses. This statement was made in the presence of Mr. Rawalt and of Senator Whitford, a member of the finance committee. After the bill had become a law, the Auditor refused to honor vouchers for salaries, holding that the appropriation should only be applied to suppression of contagious diseases, his interpretation being that it only covered the payment of medical inspectors, though he later modified his decision so as to permit the payment of the clerk whose work has been almost solely the entering of reports of contagious disease. His decision was made public by some one outside the State Board of Health and Senator Whitford and Mr. Rawalt made vicious attacks upon your Secretary. Your Secretary asked Governor Orman for an investigation, but his letter was not replied to. He then addressed a communication to the Senate, asking for an investigation, stating that he was ready to prove that his connection with the bill had been above reproach. Senator Ammons, chairman of the finance committee, made a public statement, in which he said that the representations of your Secretary were correct, but the Senate refused to investigate the matter. This did not, however, stop the attacks of Senator Whitford and Mr. Rawalt, and to these attacks is largely due, if not entirely due, the great reduction in our general appropriation bill, which passed for only $6,000 instead of $30,000 originally contemplated. It is just to the Board to say that your Secretary stands ready at any time to give to the Board all the facts in his possession concerning this matter, in order that your Board may not rest under the imputation of having a dishonest Secretary.

3. *The Handling of the Contagious Disease Situation.*

The following is a statement of the cases of diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever reported to this Board from November 15 ,1900, to March 30, 1901, inclusive.

DIPHTHERIA.

	CASES
November	29
December	77
January	65
February	53
March	106
Total	330

SCARLET FEVER.

November	146
December	440
January	504
February	436
March	468
Total	994

SMALLPOX.

November	64
December	307
January	348
February	445
March	572
Total	1,736

The cases for February and March have been tabulated according to counties and incorporated towns and reports sent out to the different health officers. There is appended hereto a statement of the distribution of cases during these two months.

It will be seen that scarlet fever and smallpox have prevailed very extensively, and that the number of cases of smallpox has continually increased. It is believed, now, however, that smallpox is abating, the large number of cases during March being probably due to the fact that our medical inspectors discovered many unreported cases which should properly

have fallen during previous months. The situation is, however, far from quieting at present, and it will take the utmost efforts of this Board and local boards to stamp out the epidemic.

4. *The Appointment and Direction of Medical Inspectors.*

The following persons have been employed in this capacity from the towns mentioned:

Dr. U. D. McDowell, Longmont, February 14, 1900.

Dr. Earl D. McGill, Wray, March 5, 1901.

Dr. E. K. Lockwood, Boulder, March 11, 1901.

Dr. Roy Inglis, Denver, March 14, 1901.

Dr. Mary Hawes, Denver, temporarily employed one day.

It was the purpose of the Board to regularly employ four or more medical inspectors, but when the appropriation was cut down the Secretary deemed it necessary to discharge all except Dr. McDowell, so there now remains but one medical inspector in the service of this Board. The work done by the others showed the value of having a sufficient number of medical inspectors to properly cover the field, but we shall be forced to content ourselves to cover the field with only one man.

5. *Securing the Appointment of Physicians as Health Officers, for Every County.*

Inasmuch as the new county commissioners took their seats January 1, 1901, every county board of health was reorganized. It became necessary for this Board to correspond with every county and call repeated attention to the law in order to secure compliance with its provisions. We are able, however, at present to report that every county in the state now has a physician as health officer and that each county health officer has been supplied with directions and blanks for his work.

6. *The Establishment of Bacteriologic Depots in Every County.*

This work was under way at the time of the last semiannual meeting, but since that time every county has been supplied and a few important incorporated towns have like-

wise been supplied. The result is an increased demand for bacteriologic examinations, our bacteriologist reporting that during the month of March he examined sixty-two specimens for diphtheria bacilli. It had been the hope of your Secretary to establish a depot in every important incorporated town in the state, but the small appropriation will not permit this, and the work must simply be carried on as it is without further development.

7. *The Preparation of New Blanks for the Report of Contagious Diseases.*

Our old blanks did not provide for having the health officers countersign the reports. As a result, many physicians sent reports to this office and the local health officer remained in ignorance of the existence of the diseases. During March new blanks were printed, a different color being used for each contagious disease, and a sufficient number was sent out for distribution throughout the state. The results have been very satisfactory and the local health officers were thereby informed of the cases of which they would have otherwise remined in ignorance.

8. *The Collection of Mortality Statistics.*

This work has gone steadily on, and it is believed that every undertaker in the state is now reached through our Board. Monthly reports are required, and if no deaths have occurred the undertaker is required to state the fact. Owing to the great increase of work in the office no attempt has been made to classify certificates filed since November 30, 1900.

9. *The Investigation of Two Outbreaks of Pyemia Closely Resembling Bubonic Plague.*

During the month of November a Chinaman, in Denver, was found suffering with a disease presenting some of the clinical evidences of bubonic plague. A full report of the investigation of his case may be found in the fifth annual report. During the month of March several cases of suspicious disease were discovered in Pueblo, and a considerable scare resulted. Dr. Hall and the Secretary visited Pueblo, and cultures from one of the patients were later examined by Dr. Mitchell. The result was a diagnosis of pyemia and the saving of the city of Pueblo and the state of Colorado untold commercial harm, by ascertaining the exact disease.

10. *The Sending Out Monthly Notices of the Contagious Diseases Situation.*

This work is now being done by the clerk, and it requires several days to write the necessary information. Application has been made to the Auditing Board to permit the publication of a monthly bulletin of this sort. A similar application was made a month ago, but refused, but it is now hoped that they will recede from their refusal to grant our request, so that a monthly bulletin can be sent out at a cheaper rate and its preparation will not require so much of the clerk's time.

11. *Supremacy of State Board Over Local Boards.*

It has been necessary for the State Board of Health to establish its supremacy in regard to certain local boards of health. Matters in Pueblo were being so handled that in January the President and Secretary of the Board found it necessary to have to call together the Pueblo Board of Health and have a frank discussion of the situation. The result was a betterment of Pueblo's conditions. The Bureau of Health of Denver has been a continual thorn in the flesh of the State Board of Health, and its carelessness in the management of smallpox has doubtless been responsible to a large degree for the spread of the disease throughout the state.

The matter was laid before the mayor, and other influences were brought to bear upon the Health Commissioner, with the result that they acceded to some of our demands and have managed the situation better than they had previously done. It is to be hoped that the in-coming mayor will appoint a Health Commissioner who will handle the matter properly.

At Glenwood Springs the health officer had been so careless that at a special meeting of the board of health a motion was passed asking the Secretary of the State Board of Health to send in an outside man to act as health officer, his salary and expenses to be borne by the Glenwood Springs board. Dr. John A. Lambert, of Denver, was sent, and the situation has been very much improved. He will probably be withdrawn within the next ten days.

At Manassa scarlet fever has extensively prevailed. This is a Mormon town, the local board of health being composed of faith curists. The health officer was a layman, a member

of the Mormon Church, but in sympathy with the State Board of Health. He was recently displaced and an outside physician, living ten miles away, was appointed, it being the intention of the local board to comply with the letter of the law by having a physician and to have him live so far away that he could not attend to affairs. Acting under the statutes, the Secretary of the State Board of Health has superseded the local board and appointed Dr. G. A. Van Fradenburg, of Manassa, as health officer, and informed the local board that the expense and salary connected with his work will be collected from the local board. Approval of this course is desired.

Since our last meeting the Governor has reappointed Dr. Hubert Work, and has appointed to the Board Dr. John A. Whiting and Dr. Oliver J. Mayne. The Board reorganized in February, as shown by the records. Certain provisions as to salaries were made at the time, it being the expectation to receive a sufficient appropriation, but inasmuch as the appropriation was greatly reduced, a readjustment of salaries is necessary. Your Secretary desires to say in this connection that he will not accept a salary larger than has been previously given him, namely $1,200 per year. He leaves the adjustment of the remaining salaries to the other members of the Board.

He also desires to say that so far as his personal feelings are concerned he would prefer to retire from the secretaryship of the Board. If, in the judgment of the other members of the Board, some person now a member of the Board can carry on the work satisfactorily, he will be pleased to retire in favor of the other man. Or, if it be the judgment of the Board that some person not now a member of the Board can be secured who will carry on the work satisfactorily, your present Secretary will not only retire from the secretaryship, but from membership on the Board, and will tender his resignation to Governor Orman at any time mentioned. This statement is not made because your Secretary is displeased with the action of any member of the Board. On the other hand, he has no reason for feeling otherwise than pleased at the courteous cooperation given him by every member. Nor is he displeased with the work. But the attack made upon him during the recent session of the legislature has deeply wounded him,

and the cutting down of the appropriation has rendered a curtailment of the work necessary. And, further, the carrying on of the work means a financial loss to him. But, if in the judgment of the Board, he should remain in his present position, he will do the best he can under the circumstances.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

On motion, the action of the Secretary in superseding the local board of health at Manassa and appointing Dr. G. A. Van Fradenburg health officer was unanimously approved.

It was moved by Dr. Freeman that the action of the Secretary as to the business of the Board and his dealings with the legislature be commended. The motion was unanimously carried.

It was voted to send out the Fifth Report of the State Board of Health to every physician practicing in the state of Colorado.

The report of the Secretary was then received and adopted.

Dr. Hall, chairman of the Committee on the Prevention of Communicable Diseases, made a verbal report concerning the outbreaks of pyemia resembling bubonic plague in Pueblo and Denver.

Dr. Bull, chairman of the Committee on Registration and Vital Statistics, made a verbal report, commending the work of collection of mortality statistics now in vogue. After considerable informal discussion, the Secretary was directed to see whether there is any way by which the Board may secure reports of all deaths, regardless of whether there be an attending physician.

The Committee on General Hygiene made no report.

The Treasurer made report as shown by the files.

The question of reduction of salaries was then discussed at length, and the following provisions were unanimously adopted:

That the Secretary receive $1,200 per year.

That the Bacteriologist receive $600 per year.

That the Secretary be empowered to employ a stenographer at $900 per year, and a clerk at $480 per year.

That the Executive Committee be empowered to employ a medical inspector at $100 per month and expenses.

The President then announced the following committees for the ensuing two years:

Executive Committee—Dr. Hubert Work, Dr. J. N. Hall, Dr. Leonard Freeman, Dr. John A. Whiting and Dr. G. E. Tyler.

Committee on Registration and Vital Statistics—Dr. H. R. Bull and Dr. Oliver J. Mayne.

Committee on Prevention of Communicable Diseases—Dr. J. N. Hall and Dr. Leonard Freeman.

Committee on General Hygiene—Dr. M. Beshoar and Dr. J. C. Chipman. The first named in each instance being chairman of the committee.

The meeting then adjourned at 6:15 p. m.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

REPORT OF DR. LEONARD FREEMAN, TREASURER, APRIL 8, 1901.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In Account With

DR. LEONARD FREEMAN, Treasurer.

Received from Dr. J. N. Hall, cash on hand	$27.33
Received from Embalmers' Fund	52.00
Received certified death certificate fee	3.00
Total	$82.33

Paid J. Finley Wilson	$ 6.50	
Paid H. R. Bull, M. D	10.00	
Paid Lillie C. Fultz	15.00	
Paid Lillie C. Fultz	20.00	
Paid G. E. Tyler, M. D	20.06	
Paid J. A. Egan, M. D	5.00	
Total		$76.56
Balance on hand		$5.77

LEONARD FREEMAN,
Treasurer.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

May 31, 1901.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held at the office of the Board, May 31, 1901, at 4:15 p. m., those present being President Work, Drs. Hall, Freeman and Tyler.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Considerable informal discussion took place as to the contagious disease situation, the work being done by the Medical Inspector, Bacteriologist and other employes of the Board.

The Secretary reported that the chemist had made seven analyses of water since his salary had been discontinued, and moved that a voucher be drawn for fifty dollars ($50) for this work. The motion was seconded and unanimously passed.

The situation at Manassa, Lyons, in Mineral county, Garfield county and Custer county was discussed at length, and the action of the Secretary in each instance was approved.

The regulations drawn up by the Attorney General were exhibited by the Secretary, adopted by the Executive Committee as a part of the transactions of the Board, and were ordered sent to each local board of health.

The Secretary was also directed to see that the law is enforced which requires that every local board appoint a health officer.

Adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

June 18, 1901.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held on the afternoon of the 18th of June at the Brown Palace Hotel, those present being President Work, Drs. Freeman, Hall and Tyler, and, by invitation, Dr. H. R. Bull and Dr. U. D. McDowell.

The contagious disease situation was discussed and, in view of the reduction of the number of cases and the small amount of appropriation granted for this work, it was unanimously voted to discontinue the payment of the expenses of the Medical Inspector until November 30, 1901, but to continue his salary at the rate of one hundred dollars ($100) per month, he to travel about the state as directed by the Secretary.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

July 24, 1901.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the office of the Board in the Capitol, at 4:15 p. m., there being present Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman and Tyler.

The Secretary reported marked improvement in the contagious disease situation. He also presented the application of J. P. James for renewal of his appointment as food inspector for the purpose of preventing the sale of oleomargarine. The committeee decided that, as this work is the duty of the State Dairy Commissioner, the application should be denied, and the Secretary was instructed to so inform Mr. James.

It was further reported by the Secretary that he had found it necessary to employ temporarily two additional clerks to bring up the indexing and classifying death certificates. His action was approved, and he was authorized to draw vouchers for them for amounts within the resources of the Board.

He was also authorized to have 400 new diphtheria swabs prepared, at two cents each.

The permission for publication of the Sanitary Bulletin having covered but three issues, and urgent requests having

been received for its continuance, the Secretary was directed to use his best efforts to that end.

After passing upon the bills presented, the meeting adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

August 31, 1901.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the office of the Board at 4:15 p. m., those present being Drs. Work, Hall and Tyler.

The contagious disease situation was reviewed at length, and the vouchers were presented and ordered paid.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

September 28, 1901.

A quorum of the Board failing to appear, the meeting of the Executive Committee for September 28, 1901, was not held.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

October 14, 1901.

A quorum of the Board failing to appear, adjournment was had until October 21, 1901, until 4:15 p. m.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, OCTOBER 21, 1901.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held at room 16, Capitol Building, Denver, at 4:15 p. m. Present: Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman, Beshoar, Chipman, Mayne and Tyler. Dr. Bull sent word of his inability to attend.

By invitation, Mr. E. P. McGovern was present for the consideration of the renewal of his license, which had been suspended December 31, 1900, for failure to comply with the regulations. Mr. McGovern having shown that said failure was due to his illness at the time, the matter was fully discussed by the Board.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, Dr. Chipman moved to grant Mr. McGovern renewal of license for the remainder of the year 1901. Seconded by Dr. Mayne. Carried.

An informal discussion of the rights of embalmers ensued by the members of the Board and Mr. McGovern. It was unanimously decided by the Board that the rules of the Board respecting the preparation and shipment of dead bodies be adhered to as they stand. Mr. McGovern paid the fee for renewal, and withdrew from the meeting.

The Secretary then presented his semi-annual report, which was as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

You will recall that at the April meeting we permanently employed our medical inspector, fixing his salary and outlining his duties to travel about the state, in our attempt to suppress contagious diseases. His special duties related to smallpox. Since that time the smallpox situation has greatly improved.

In the September Monthly Bulletin you have noticed that there were fifteen cases of smallpox, whereas during April there were 430 cases. During the present month, however, the disease has again begun to increase, there being seventeen cases reported during the first twenty-one days of this month; hence, it looks very much as though we would have trouble with the disease this winter. In this connection I wish to commend most heartily the work of Dr. McDowell as medical inspector. He has traveled about the state a great deal and, with but very few exceptions, has given satisfaction to both the local boards of health and the State Board of Health.

Scarlet fever also decreased during the summer, but is now beginning to increase. Diphtheria has about held its own, but for the past two months has been increasing somewhat.

Early in June the Attorney General drew up a set of regulations for adoption by the local boards of health. These regulations were mimeographed in our office and a copy sent to each board of health throughout the state, and their adoption was urged. Our reasons for having this done was that two district attorneys in the state had raised the question as to whether conviction could be obtained for breaking quarantine, unless local boards of health had adopted definite regulations supplementary to the statutes. The Attorney General very kindly gave this matter his careful attention, and the regulations have been adopted by the majority of boards of health throughout the state without material modification.

The office work since our last meeting has been better systemized than before. Our stenographer is the same as before, and we have a clerk who attends to the contagious disease work. Her work has been quite heavy, but has been well done. During the summer we found it necessary to employ two extra clerks to bring up the back indexing. There remained something like ten thousand letters which had not been indexed, and no death certificates had been tabulated since November 30, 1900. Both of these clerks were employed temporarily and were paid partially from the fund provided by the legislature and partially from the funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board. As a result, we now have all the letters indexed up to date, and the death certificates tabulated to the close of April, 1901. It is my present purpose, unless there is objection on the part of the Board, to employ

a clerk temporarily next year to finish the death certificate work.

You have noticed that since the April meeting the monthly bulletin has been regularly issued. It is the object of this bulletin to give local health officers a statement concerning the contagious disease situation, throughout the entire state.

It may be of interest to mention that one of the very hardest problems with which the State Board of Health has had to deal, strange as it may seem, is that of securing an accurate list of the incorporated towns in the state. The Secretary of State is supposed to have a record of every town that becomes incorporated, but it often occurs that a town decides to surrender its incorporation papers, and simply surrenders them to the county clerk without notifying the Secretary of State, and the result is that many small towns, chiefly mining camps, which were formerly incorporated towns, have passed out of existence and no state authority was notified thereof. After a great deal of hard work, we believe we have at last a complete and accurate list of the incorporated towns.

The increase of diphtheria has caused us to be the frequent recipients of requests for mailing cases in order that local physicians and health authorities might avail themselves of the facilities of our bacteriologic laboratory. Heretofore we have had but one supply depot in each county; but some two of three weeks ago, after looking over the finances, I decided that, so far as could be judged, we can establish a supply depot containing one dozen mailing cases in every incorporated town in the state having a population of 500 or more inhabitants, and unless the Board orders otherwise, these depots will soon be established. The expense of putting in these depots can, I believe, be met out of the funds in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board with a little help from the funds for our work in the hands of the Treasurer of State.

The remaining matters for consideration will, I believe, need more detailed consideration, demanding as they do the discussion of the other members of the Board and their action thereupon. In the letters which I wrote you some days ago I detailed these matters.

The first is the question of our bubonic plague quarantine. You all remember that on May 28, 1900, the State

Board of Health decided that no Chinese or Japanese should be permitted to enter the state of Colorado, unless they could present health certificates. Later, the order was modified so that it applies only to Chinese. It now permits Chinese to pass through the state, provided they do not leave the cars, but they can not enter the state to remain in the state without presenting a health certificate. The matter of quarantine was at first a difficult one, there being objection made by two of the largest railroads in the state. I am glad to be able to report, however, that I believe they now realize the importance of maintaining this quarantine. They know that one case of bubonic plague in the state of Colorado would result in greater loss to them than the small amount which they would gain by transportation of Chinese.

As to the plague situation in California. Last June the Marine Hospital Service arranged with the California State Board of Health and the San Francisco Board of Health, whereby they pledged to work in harmony to stamp out the disease. It appears, however, that aside from the cleaning up of Chinatown, practically nothing has been done, or is being done. New cases are continually developing, and they are rarely discovered until after death. Texas maintained a very rigid quarantine against California until the agreement was entered into by the Marine Hospital Service and the California authorities. When this agreement was entered into Texas raised its quarantine without any reservation. Since then, however, I have learned from the State Quarantine Officer of Texas that they are not pleased with the failure to carry out proper regulations and that they do not consider that they are nearly as well protected as they were before they raised the quarantine. Colorado is now the only state which maintains any quarantine of any character against the bubonic plague. You now have the facts before you, and it is your function to decide whether we shall raise quarantine. Personally, I do not believe that we should.

After an informal discussion concerning the raising or modification of the bubonic plague quarantine order established May 28, 1900, it was unanimously agreed by the Board that the quarantine order of May 28, 1900, subsequently modified to exclude only Chinese from entering the state without health certificates, continue as it now stands.

The Secretary then presented regulations as follows:

SANITARY CODE OF THE COLORADO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, Asiatic cholera is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease occurring in the state of Colorado shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall immediately be reported by telegram or telephone by the local health officer to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, bubonic plague is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease occurring in the state of Colorado shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall be immediately reported by telegraph or telephone by the local health officer to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

DIPHTHERIA.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, diphtheria is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease occurring in the state of Colorado shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall be reported without unnecessary delay by the local board of health, or by its executive officer, to the State Board of Health on blanks to be provided by the State Board of Health.

SCARLET FEVER.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, scarlet fever is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall be reported without unnecessary delay by the local board of health, or by its executive officer, to the State Board of Health on blanks to be provided by the State Board of Health.

SMALLPOX.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, smallpox is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease occurring in the state of Colorado shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall be reported without unnecessary delay by the local board of health, or by its executive officer, to the State Board of Health on blanks to be provided by the State Board of Health.

TYPHOID FEVER.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, typhoid fever is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease occurring in the state of Colorado on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1902, shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall be reported without unnecessary delay by the local board of health, or by its executive officer, to the State Board of Health on blanks to be furnished by the State Board of Health.

TYPHUS FEVER.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, typhus fever is hereby declared to be a disease dangerous to the public health; and it is hereby ordered that every case of said disease occurring in the state of Colorado shall be reported by the attending physician or householder to the local board of health, as the statutes provide; and it is further ordered that every such case shall be immediately reported by telegraph or telephone by the local health officer to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

QUARANTINE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, it is hereby ordered that the properly constituted health officer of every county or municipality in the state of Colorado shall quarantine all contagious diseases. He shall post upon the dwelling or building in which there may be a person afflicted with a contagious disease, a poster or placard with the name of the disease plainly written or printed thereon, and no person shall remove such placard or poster without the permission of said health officer.

The health officer shall take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. He shall take the following steps for the prevention and spread of the following named diseases:

DIPHTHERIA.

He shall quarantine every case of diphtheria for at least twenty-one (21) days from the time the disease began. If he shall find it necessary to prolong such quarantine, having proof that the disease still exists, he shall keep such case quarantined until he shall have satisfactory evidence that the patient or patients are free from the bacilli of diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER.

(a) The health officer shall quarantine each house or building in which the patient suffering from scarlet fever

may be for at least six (6) weeks, and longer, if in his opinion said disease is not entirely eradicated.

(b) No person who lives in said house or dwelling shall be allowed to attend day school, Sunday school, or other place of public meeting for at least eight (8) weeks from the time the patient or patients in said house or dwelling were taken with the disease; and in any case said person or persons shall not be permitted to attend any such place of public gathering for a period of two (2) weeks after the building has been fumigated.

SMALLPOX.

(a) Every person suffering from smallpox shall be sent to an isolation hospital immediately upon the discovery of such disease upon such person.

(b) Every person who shall have been in any manner exposed to smallpox shall be vaccinated and kept in detention for two (2) weeks from the time of such exposure.

(c) The local health officer shall order every house or premise in which a smallpox patient may be to be properly disinfected; and in case of refusal or neglect of the owner or occupant to so disinfect, said health officer may proceed at once to do the disinfecting.

(d) The State Board of Health shall approve the kind, quality and amount of the disinfectant used or ordered by the local board, or local health officer.

Any person who shall violate the above rules and regulations shall be prosecuted as provided by the statutes.

PRIVATE FUNERAL.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of preventing unnecessary sickness and death, it is hereby ordered that in case of death from smallpox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague the funeral shall be private.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Whereas, The statutes give the Colorado State Board of Health general supervision of the interests of the health and life of the citizens of this state; and,

Whereas, The maintenance of a pure water supply is essential to the preservation of the public health; and,

Whereas, The establishment of new water supplies for domestic use, and the extension of old ones without reference to the sanitary bearings of such supplies is a frequent cause of unnecessary sickness and death;

It is hereby ordered by the Colorado State Board of Health that no new water supply for public use shall be established, and no extension of public water supplies heretofore established shall be permitted without the sanction and approval of the Colorado State Board of Health. No sanction or approval of any plan for such establishment or extension of public water supplies shall be granted by the State Board of Health until said Board of Health is furnished a duly certified copy of the plans and specifications of said water systems, together with a full, accurate and complete description of every source of supply and of the method of delivery. Said copies shall be permanently filed with the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and shall at any and all times during reasonable hours, be open to the inspection of any citizen of the state.

It is further ordered that no such sanction or approval shall be granted by the said State Board of Health until the corporation, firm or individual desiring to establish or extend said water supplies shall furnish satisfactory proof to the State Board of Health of the purity of said sources of supplies, of the measures to prevent pollution and the methods of purification to be adopted. Every such sanction or approval granted by the State Board of Health shall be in writing, signed by the President and Secretary of the said State Board of Health, with the seal of the Board attached, and shall also bear the signature of the firm or individual desiring to establish or extend said water supplies; of if the establishment or extension is to be made by a corporation, it shall bear the signature of the president and secretary of said corporation, and shall also bear the seal of said corporation. The original sanction or approval shall be furnished the corporation, firm or individual applying for permission to establish or extend such water supplies, and an exact duplicate shall be retained in the files of the State Board of Health. Said sanction or approval may be modified or withdrawn by the State Board of Health upon satisfactory proof of changed sanitary conditions affecting any source of sup-

ply, or of acquired impurities in the same, or by reason of the occurrence of any epidemic or infectious disease, the cause of which has been traced to said supply. Such withdrawal or modification of sanction shall be recorded, together with the detailed reasons therfor, in connection with and in like manner as the original sanction or approval.

It is further ordered that the official standards of purity for water offered for domestic use shall be:

(1) Total absence of pathogenic or sewage bacteria.

(2) Not to exceed 200 colonies of other bacteria per cubic centimeter.

(3) Absence of excess of either organic or inorganic matter, as determined by coincident chemical examination.

The State Board of Health shall have the right to order new or repeated examinations at such times as it may deem necessary, and to modify or rescind any prior action taken on account of previous findings.

Any corporation, firm or individual neglecting or refusing to obey the provisions of this order shall be prosecuted, as provided by the statutes.

DISPOSITION OF DEAD BODIES.

In accordance with the powers conferred by law upon the State Board of Health, and for the purpose of securing prompt and accurate mortality returns, it is hereby ordered that every corporation, firm or individual having in charge the burial or other disposition of the dead body of any deceased person in this state on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1902, shall before said burial or other disposition obtain from the local board of health a certificate of permission for the disposition of said body, said certificate to be known as a burial permit.

In making application for such burial permit, the corporation, firm or individual applying shall present to the local health officer an original and duplicate death certificate, each properly filled out, containing the following items: The full name of the deceased; sex; race; conjugal condition; the exact or approximate age; the occupation, if the deceased be ten or more years of age; place of birth of the deceased; place of death; the cause of death; where the disease was contracted, its duration and such other data as the State

Board of Health, by its printed form, may direct. In the event that it is impossible to secure any item above mentioned, except the cause of death, the local health officer may, at his discretion, accept an incomplete death certificate; but in every such case, the death certificate shall be endorsed to show that it was impossible, after reasonable effort, to secure the items omitted from said death certificate.

Upon the exhibition of the original and duplicate death certificates above mentioned, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to cause issuance of the burial permit, by endorsing the original certificate to that effect, and returning it to the corporation, firm or individual applying for said permit. The duplicate certificate shall be filed for permanent record with the clerk of the local board of health having jurisdiction where the death occurs.

It is further ordered that every corporation, firm or individual securing a burial permit, as above mentioned, shall, within twenty-four hours after the burial, or other disposition of the dead body, send the original certificate, endorsed to show the date and place of interment, and the name of the corporation, firm or individual responsible for said interment, to the Secretary of the State Board of Health for permanent file.

It is also ordered that the death certificates received by the Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be systematically filed and kept as permanent records. Said certificates shall at any and all times during reasonable hours be open to the inspection of any citizen of the state; and should any corporation, firm or individual apply for a certified copy of any death certificate on file in the office of the State Board of Health, it shall be the duty of the Secretary promptly to issue the certified copy so desired, provided the corporation, firm or individual applying shall previously pay into the treasury of the State Board of Health the fee of one dollar for each certified copy so desired.

In every case of burial without obtaining a burial permit, as above specified, it shall be the duty of the local health officer to exhume the body so buried for the purpose of examining the same to ascertain the cause of death, and in such an event, he shall send to the Secretary of the State Board of Health a certificate giving the facts, as above specified.

TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

Rule 1.—The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or bubonic plague, is absolutely forbidden.

Rule 2.—The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), glanders, anthrax, or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfectant fluid, (b) disinfecting and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such, approved by the State Board of Health. After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead-lined coffin, or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or, the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box.

In the case of Diphtheria.—The body shall be thoroughly injected with an approved disinfectant embalming fluid, and all orifices of the body, such as the nares, mouth, rectum, and the vagina in the female subject, then plugged with absorbent cotton. The body shall then be washed with the disinfecting fluid and wrapped in absorbent cotton layers one inch thick, then bandaged, and placed in an air-tight zinc or metallic case.

In case of Scarlet Fever.—All clothing must be removed from the body and the whole arterial system and cavities, including the cerebro-spinal, injected with a disinfectant of the highest germicidal powers. The body must then be thoroughly washed with the disinfecting fluid; all orifices plugged with absorbent cotton, then covered with absorbent cotton one inch thick, then bandaged and placed in an air-tight zinc or metallic case.

In case of Glanders, Anthrax or Leprosy.—After protecting the hands by either vaseline or gloves, all clothing which has been around the body shall be thoroughly removed or burned. The body shall then be thoroughly washed with a disinfectant of the highest proved germicidal powers, and sufficient of the disinfectant and embalming fluid injected into the circulatory system to thoroughly saturate all the tissues of the body. All the main cavities of the body shall be filled with the disinfectant, and all orifices plugged with absorbent cotton. The body shall then be washed with the disinfectant, wrapped in absorbent cotton not less than one inch thick, then bandaged and placed in an air-tight zinc or metallic case. When the condition of the body demands the removal of the blood, it may be removed by using a bottle which contains not less than four ounces of the disinfecting fluid. The vein selected for the operation must be opened carefully and the tube introduced to the right auricle of the heart, and the blood aspirated into the bottle without exposing it to the air of the room, or without coming in contact with the hands of the operator.

Rule 3.—The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, tuberculosis and measles, or other dangerous communicable diseases other than those specified in Rules 1 and 2, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket, provided that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within forty-eight hours from time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared for transportation in conformity with Rule 2. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected, as in Rule 2, by an embalmer holding a certificate from the State Board of Health, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

Rule 4.—The bodies of those dead of diseases that are not contagious, infectious or communicable, may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket and enclosed in a strong, outside wooden box, provided they reach their destination within thirty hours from time of death. If the body can not reach its destination within thirty hours

from time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by filling cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket; but when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected, as in Rule 2, by an embalmer holding a certificate from the State Board of Health, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

Rule 5.—In cases of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected; and before selling passage, ticket agents shall carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under Rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph to the health officer at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected. This notice must be sent by or in the name of the health officer at the initial point, and is to enable the health officer at destination to take all necessary precautions at that point.

Rule 6.—Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket, and also present a full first-class ticket marked "corpse," for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit, showing physician's or coroner's certificate, health officer's permit for removal, undertaker's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and if of a contagious, infectious or communicable nature, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and, when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule No. 2, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signatures of the physician or coroner, health officer and undertaker, must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and pasted on the coffin box.

The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Rule 7.—When dead bodies are shipped by express the whole original transit permit shall be placed upon the outside of the box and the duplicate forwarded by the express agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Rule 8.—Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and must not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved in writing by the state or local health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is to be disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained, and such disinterred remains must be inclosed in a hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper lined coffin or box.

Bodies deposited in receiving vaults will be treated and considered the same as buried bodies.

DISINTERMENT OF DEAD BODIES.

Rule 1.—The removal of any body from its place of original interment is declared to be a nuisance dangerous to the public health, and is prohibited unless under the direction and by specific written permission from the State Board of Health or from the local board of health having jurisdiction over the place of original interment. Such permission shall be granted only when the removal is, in the opinion of the Board of Health, without danger to the public.

Rule 2.—The above rule applies as well to the removal of a body from one grave or vault to another in the same cemetery, as to its removal to another burial ground or place, except in cases where a temporary vault is used, pending permanent interment.

Rule 3.—In all cases in which a permit has been obtained, the disinterment shall be performed with the following precautions:

As in succession each portion of the coffin or remains is exposed by the grave-digger, it shall be thoroughly saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate of a minimum strength

of one-fourth ounce of corrosive sublimate to one gallon of water, to which may be added one-half ounce of ammonium chloride. The solution shall be poured freely over and into all parts exposed. If the coffin be hermetically sealed, it should in no case be broken, but all its exterior thoroughly wetted with the solution. On raising the remains, all parts lifted shall be directly transferred to the center of a large sheet of canvas or other absorbent material which has been previously soaked in the corrosive sublimate solution. This sheet shall then be folded over so as to completely envelop all parts disinterred. The remains so enveloped and saturated shall be placed in an air-tight box, which shall be then hermetically sealed. This seal shall not be again broken. The solution used in this process shall be plainly marked "Poison," and shall be used so as not to endanger the workmen or others. It should not be kept in metal vessels.

These rules shall in no case be varied from, unless by special written permission from the State Board of Health.

The above code was adopted and ordered printed October 21, 1901.

HUBERT WORK, M. D.,
President.

(Seal) G. E. TYLER, M. D.,
Secretary.

After discussion by the Board, it was moved that the regulations be adopted and ordered published. Seconded. Carried.

The question as to whether measles shall be included among the diseases to be reported by physicians to local health officers and by said local health officers to the State Board of Health was next considered. The Secretary presented a regulation covering this subject.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Beshoar suggested striking out the word "measles" and inserting "chickenpox." The judgment of the Board being that the time had not yet arrived for requiring report of measles, it was unanimously agreed that for the present the Board should not require report of said disease, and it was also agreed not to require report of chickenpox.

The question of the continuance of the salary of the Medical Inspector was introduced by the President. It was unanimously agreed by the Board to continue the Medical Inspector until April, 1902, on a salary of $100 per month.

Dr. Hall moved that a vote of thanks and commendation be forwarded to Dr. U. D. McDowell for his efficient work as Medical Inspector to the Board. Dr. Freeman seconded the motion. Carried.

The President presented the question as to whether the holding of a conference of local health officers some time during the next few months was advisable. After informal discussion, Dr. Chipman moved that the matter of holding said conference be continued until the April meeting. Seconded by Dr. Hall. Carried.

The Secretary introduced the subject of controversy between Colorado Springs and Colorado City on the one hand and Manitou on the other, and discussed the question of typhoid fever in Manitou. A letter from the health department of Colorado Springs was presented by the Secretary. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the state law is sufficient to prevent the pollution of streams, calling their attention to those sections of the statutes covering the subject, stating that if it can be proved that Manitou is endangering the public health, the courts should be resorted to, to compel correction of the difficulty.

A complaint was submitted from Hon. John Martin, of Pueblo, concerning the practice of sweeping public streets during business hours. Discussion followed, after which Dr. Hall moved that the Secretary recommend to Mr. Martin that an ordinance be passed requiring the cleaning of streets outside of business hours. Seconded by Dr. Mayne. Carried.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last semi-annual meeting, held April 8, 1901, and of the various meetings of the Executive Committee since that date, and said minutes were approved.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

Approved: HUBERT WORK,
President.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

November 30, 1901.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held at the Capitol at 4:15 p. m., those present being Drs. Work, Hall and Tyler.

The minutes of the semi-annual meeting of October 21, 1901, were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the rapid increase of smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria throughout the entire state.

He also brought up for consideration the bill for expenses of Dr. M. Beshoar incurred in attendance upon the meetings of the State Board of Health, and recommended that the bill be paid, which was so ordered by the committee.

He reported further concerning the attempt to place a supply depot for bacteriologic examinations in every town in the state of 500 or more inhabitants; concerning the great increase of bacteriologic work; the results of the investigation of water supplies of municipalities; and called to the attention of the committee the importance of having the various antitoxins and vaccines used in Colorado tested by some competent authority. After some discussion he was directed to carry out the suggestions of Dr. William C. Mitchell, and ask the United States Marine Hospital Service to establish a system of testing various sera and vaccines for potency and purity. After passing upon various bills presented, the meeting adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

December 23, 1901.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held in the office of the Board at 12 o'clock, those present being Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman and Tyler, and, by invitation, Dr. U. D. McDowell.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The contagious disease situation was detailed by the Secretary.

After some discussion of the work of the Medical Inspector, Dr. McDowell tendered his resignation, to take effect December 31, 1901. He then withdrew from the meeting. The Board adjourned without taking action on his resignation.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

December 31, 1900.

The meeting of the Executive Commitee was held at 12 o'clock.

The only question for consideration being the resignation of Dr. McDowell, it was decided by the Executive Committee to accept his resignation, to take effect from date, and to make a statement in the Monthly Bulletin that it was accepted with regret, Dr. McDowell having done good work as Medical Inspector.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

January 24, 1902.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held at the Board room at 4:15 p. m., those present being Drs. Work, Hall, Freeman and Tyler.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

It was voted by the committee to increase the salary of the clerk from forty dollars to fifty dollars per month, because of her excellent work.

It was also voted by the committee to appoint Dr. Samuel McKibbin health officer for Creede, because of the fact that the local board of health had failed to make an appointment.

The application of Mr. O. M. Hurst, of Littleton, to be granted a change of name on his embalmer's license was considered, and the Secretary was ordered to make the change.

The appointment of a Medical Inspector to succeed Dr. U. D. McDowell was next considered, there being three applications on file, all of which were discussed at some length.

By vote it was decided to appoint Dr. Henry R. McGraw to said position, the appointment being but temporary, his permanent appointment depending upon whether the work is done satisfactorily.

It was also voted to pay Dr. H. R. McGraw thirty-five dollars for the work which he had done as Medical Inspector prior to date.

The meeting adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

February 27, 1902.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Board room in the Capitol.

Present, Drs. Work, Hall and Tyler.

The following matters were considered and acted upon as indicated:

1. The Journal of the American Medical Association having stated, editorially, that Colorado was considering the advisability of quarantining against tuberculosis, the Secretary wrote the following statement, which statement he had circulated for signature among the prominent medical men of the state. The statement was approved. He was directed to have it published in the leading medical journals of the country.

QUARANTINING AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN COLORADO.

To the Editor—Owing to the fact that repeated statements have been made that Colorado has seriously considered quarantining against consumptives, and owing to the further fact that an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association for January 25, 1902, page 254, repeats this assertion, despite an official denial by the Secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health, published in the same journal for June 2, 1900, page 1430, it is deemed but just and fair to request that the following statement be published in a conspicuous place in your next issue.

We hereby certify on our honor as professional gentlemen:

1. That, so far as we are aware, no member of the Colorado State Board of Health ever proposed the subject of preventing tubercular persons entering the state.

2. That, so far as we are aware, no member of the legislative or executive branch of the state of Colorado ever suggested such a course.

3. That there is no law to that effect on the statute books of the state of Colorado, nor, so far as we know, has any such law ever been suggested by any responsible citizen of the state.

4. That, so far as can be ascertained, there does not now exist, nor has there ever existed, any ordinance to that effect in any city or town in Colorado, nor has there been any suggestion by those in authority or by any responsible citizen that such an ordinance be passed.

5. That so far as we can learn there does not now exist, nor has there ever existed, any regulation of any board of health in the state of Colorado, covering the subject of quarantining against consumptives, nor has any such regulation been suggested by any responsible citizen of the state.

6. That on the contrary, in February, 1900, the Colorado State Board of Health issued a circular containing the following: "That this climate has saved the lives of many who have come early, can not be doubted. There is no need to talk of quarantining against consumption. Such a course is both unnecessary and impracticable. Doubtless, many per-

sons with advanced tuberculosis should not be sent here, but for those who can be benefited by coming, Colorado should have nothing but a warm welcome."

7. That we know of no proposition of the sort mentioned by any one in Colorado, and that all of us who sign this paper have held responsible sanitary positions, and that we have persistently and constantly stated that no such measures are necessary.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

2. The Montrose county board of health, having issued an order requiring the vaccination of all school children, and four districts having failed to comply with the order, a suit was brought against one of these districts to compel the school board to obey the order of the board of health. On application for an alternative writ of mandamus, Judge Stevens denied the application of the board of health, and the State Board of Health is now asked to appeal the case to the supreme court and to bear the expense of said appeal. It was decided to make said appeal and to employ Teller & Dorsey as attorneys to carry up the case. The Secretary was directed to make the necessary arrangements.

3. Antonito having failed, after repeated requests, to appoint a health officer, the Secretary was directed to see that the appointment was made at once, or that the Antonito board of health be superseded and a health officer appointed by the State Board of Health.

4. Conejos county, having neglected to appoint a health officer, the Secretary reported that they had promised to do so at the meeting of the board of county commissioners in April. The committee, therefore, decided to let the matter rest until after said meeting.

5. Chaffee county, having had a health officer who neglected to quarantine scarlet fever, the Secretary was instructed to have the medical inspector again visit the county, and unless satisfactory arrangements could be made so that the local board of health could care for the matter, he was directed to supersede the local board of health and appoint a competent health officer.

6. Dr. Whiting, having signified his intention of resigning from the Board, the Secretary was directed by the Ex-

ecutive Committee to confer with the Governor concerning the appointment of his successor.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

March 29, 1902.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the office of the Board in the Capitol.

Present, Drs. Work, Tyler and Hall.

The Secretary reported that he had employed Teller & Dorsey to carry up the Montrose county vaccination case, and had paid them one hundred and twenty-five dollars therefor. The action was approved.

He further reported that Antonito had complied with the demand of the State Board of Health and had appointed a health officer; that Chaffee county had promised to supersede their incompetent health officer at the first meeting of the county commissioners; that Governor Orman had appointed Dr. H. D. Torrance, of Cripple Creek, to succeed Dr. Whiting, resigned. He further reported a considerable increase in the number of smallpox cases, the special areas being Larimer and Weld counties.

On motion the committee decided to hold the semi-annual meeting April 14, 1902, at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, APRIL 14, 1902.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held in the Board room in the Capitol, April 14, 1902, at noon, those present being Dr. Work, Dr. Hall, Dr. Chipman, Dr. Mayne and Dr. Tyler.

The minutes of the last semi-annual meeting and of the meetings of the Executive Committee were read and approved.

The Treasurer sent in his report. (See files.)

Dr. J. N. Hall reported for the Committee on Communicable Diseases that the Sanitary Bulletin fully covered the subject and that the committee had nothing to add.

The question of the conference of health officers in Pueblo during June, laid over from the last meeting, was discussed at length, and it was unanimously decided to call said conference for the Monday preceding the meeting of the Colorado State Medical society, at 2 o'clock p. m. It was also decided to have an afternoon and evening session and to invite all the health officers in the state, all the mayors and all chairmen of the boards of county commissioners. The work of arranging for the session was delegated to the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

The question of continuing or discontinuing the bubonic plague quarantine was discussed and it was unanimously decided, in view of the recent developments in San Francisco, to continue the quarantine.

The rules governing the transportation of dead bodies were modified to conform with the changes made by the last conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health.

The question of reporting measles and the question of preventing tuberculosis were both discussed. It was decided to take no further action at present.

The Board, having been asked to establish a definite period for quarantine of smallpox, it was voted to order that the minimum period of quarantine for those suffering from smallpox should be not less than four weeks from the beginning of the eruption, and in any case not less than ten days after scaling is completed.

The question of medical inspection was laid before the Board, the change in inspectors being reported by the Executive Committee. It was decided not to employ Dr. H. R. McGraw permanently, but to continue his appointment as a temporary one, his retention to depend upon whether his work is satisfactory, the ultimate decision to be left to the Executive Committee.

The Montrose county case was reported by the Secretary, and the action of the Executive Committee in deciding to carry the matter to a higher court was approved.

The Secretary then laid before the Board the rsolutions of the Fort Collins board of health concerning the smallpox epidemic and the negligence of their health officer. Dr. McGraw appeared before the Board, giving his views of the situation; the various reports and correspondence from the files of the State Board of Health were considered and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Fort Collins board of health be superseded on April 24, 1902, and that Dr. Joseph Myers, the present health officer, be displaced on that date; Provided, That if, between the present time and April 24, 1902, all the regulations of the State Board of Health be absolutely obeyed by the Fort Collins board of health, the order of removing and superseding be revoked. The Secretary was directed to inform the board of health of Fort Collins of this action, and also to inform them of the inaccuracies of statements in their resolution passed April 12, 1902. He was also directed to keep close watch of the Fort Collins situation and to carry out the provisions of the resolution above mentioned.

The question of enforcing the present statute regarding report of births was discussed at length, and it was decided to leave the enforcement of the regulation for the present with the local boards of health.

Dr. A. A. Clough, health commissioner of Denver, appeared before the Board with the request that his order concerning shoddy wool be approved by the State Board of

Health. After a full discussion of the situation it was moved that on and after July 1, 1902, the importation of rags and clothing as mentioned in the Public Health Laws be prohibited by the State Board of Health, unless said rags and clothing be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection emanating from the health authorities from the point of shipment. Dr. Clough's action in attempting to prevent the spread of disease through this avenue was approved.

The next question considered was that of a systematic study of the domestic water supplies of the state, and the Secretary was directed to have the Medical Inspector travel over the state in such investigation, if the contagious disease situation sufficiently abates to permit it.

A number of requests having been made to the State Board of Health concerning the disposition of garbage, the Secretary was directed to inform the local boards of health raising said question that it is deemed wise for the present to leave such matters entirely with the local boards of health.

The necessity for additional legislation concerning public health matters was discussed, and the Executive Committee was directed to formulate as soon as possible such legislation as is desired and submit copy thereof to each member of the Board for his individual consideration.

Suggestions were made concerning the contents of the Sixth Annual Report; that it shall contain the mortality tables, contagious disease tables, a study of deaths from tuberculosis, copy of the Sanitary Code and the Public Health Laws, but it may contain such other matter as the Secretary deems wise, after full consideration of the question.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

G. E. TYLER,
Secretary.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

July 29, 1902.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held July 29, 1902, in the office of the Board in the Capitol, those present being Drs. Work, Chipman, Cooper and Freeman.

Dr. Cooper had been appointed member of the Board to succeed Dr. G. E. Tyler, deceased, said appointment having been made by Gov. J. B. Orman.

The President, Dr. Work, had appointed Dr. Leonard Freeman Secretary of the State Board of Health immediately upon the death of Dr. Tyler, the late Secretary.

There were no minutes to be read of preceding meetings, owing to the absence from the state of Dr. Tyler in May and his illness in June.

The matter of correspondence between Dr. Binnie of Kansas City, and the stenographer of the State Board of Health concerning reported typhoid conditions in Colorado, especially in Manitou and Colorado Springs, was considered by the Board. Mr. E. E. Nichols, mayor of Manitou, was present, and the matter was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to send the following telegram to Mr. Gilbert McClurg, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs, Dr. Oliver P. Hanford, health commissioner of Colorado Springs, Mr. E. E. Nichols, mayor of Manitou, the general passenger agents of the railroads and to the daily and associated press:

"Great injustice has been done Colorado Springs and Manitou by wildly exaggerated reports of typhoid fever. Such reports are false. Typhoid exists in a moderate amount only. There is no epidemic and no more danger than in Kansas City or elsewhere. The water is unusually pure. There

have been no cases of typhoid fever reported from Manitou during the year 1902, and but three cases reported as originating in Colorado Springs in 1902.

"DR. HUBERT WORK,
"President Colorado State Board of Health.
"DR. LEONARD FREEMAN,
"Secretary Colorado State Board of Health."

The President and Secretary sent copies of the above telegram to the Kansas City Journal, the Kansas City Star and the Associated Press. It was decided by the Executive Committee that when individuals either within or out of the state of Colorado, make inquiry concerning health matters in any portion of the state, that they are to receive a statement of the facts.

The bubonic plague situation was duly considered, and it was decided to continue the quarantine against Chinese entering the state without health certificates to the effect that they have not been exposed to bubonic plague for six weeks preceding their arrival.

The question of bacteriologic test tubes was considered by the committee. It was decided to throw away the old test tubes and use the new ones only. The price set by Mrs. Jessie L. Miller for preparing and furnishing the tubes at $5 per hundred, was discussed and agreed upon.

The regulations of the Denver bureau of health in the management of contagious diseases were discussed at length. It was decided that the Secretary visit Doctor Clough, health commissioner of Denver, and arrange an amicable adjustment of the matter.

The appointment of a health officer for Lyons and other incorporated towns not having health officers was considered. It was decided to notify the mayor of Lyons that the public health regulations adopted as "Ordinance No. 59," appointing the mayor as ex-officio health officer, were of no avail, as they do not conform with the statutes of the state governing such matters, and that a physician must be appointed to said position. The Secretary was also directed to communicate with the remaining towns not having health officers, and to inform the mayors of said towns that unless a physician was appointed to said position at once, the medical inspector would visit the town, investigate the sanitary conditions and ap-

point a health officer for said town, the expense of said appointment and visit to be borne by the town board of health.

The possibility of water analyses was taken up by the committee, but it was decided, as there were no funds for said work, analyses could not be made by the Board free of charge.

It was decided to send Dr. McGraw, medical inspector, to Canon City, Florence and Pueblo to inspect the water supply, there being an amount of typhoid fever reported from said places. Dr. McGraw was instructed to insist upon the examination of the water supplies of said towns.

The question of the publication of circular No. 21 was taken up. Owing to a special examination for embalmers to be held in September, and the regular examination in October, together with the expiration of the license on December 31, 1902, it was decided not to publish circular No. 21 revised until the beginning of the new year.

The matter of breaking of quarantine in Lake City by Mrs. Wigginton, who had been quarantined on account of scarlet fever, her arrest and dismissal for want of any one to appear for the city, was discussed. It was decided to exonerate the health officer from further duty in the matter, and commend the action taken by him to enforce the law, and to send him a copy of the Sanitary Code.

The meeting of the State Funeral Directors' Association, which meets September 17 in Colorado Springs, was taken up. It was decided to hold an embalmers' examination at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, on September 20, 1902. Dr. Hall was appointed to represent the State Board of Health at said association, and to read a paper on "The State Board of Health; What We Have Done, and What We Aim To Do."

The matter of the shipment of the body of Rupert Hollis from Cheyenne Wells was taken up by the committee, and laid over for the time being. The Secretary was instructed to obtain a death certificate for this party.

At 1:20 p. m. the meeting adjourned.

LEONARD FREEMAN,
Secretary.

August 25, 1902.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health was held in the Board room at the Capitol, August 25, 1902, at 11 a. m. Present, Drs. Work, Chipman, Cooper and Freeman. Dr. A. A. Clough, Health Commissioner of Denver, was present on invitation from the Board.

The minutes of the previous meeting of July 29th were read and approved.

Dr. Clough agreed to accept the regulations of the State Board of Health requiring six weeks quarantine of scarlet fever cases.

The President suggested that the Secretary correspond with the other states of the Union concerning the length of quarantine in smallpox, and moved that the smallpox question be left over until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, when Dr. Clough should be invited to be present. Seconded by Dr. Cooper. Carried.

Dr. Clough suggested that some interstate action be taken relative to the use of shoddy wool in the manufacture of mattresses, comforts, etc., and, after discussion, the Secretary suggested that the question be taken up at the next semi-annual meeting of the Board in October.

Dr. Bennett's suggestion concerning inspection of dead bodies of Chinese was taken up. The President suggested that Dr. Bennett confer with Dr. Clough concerning this matter, as it was purely within the jurisdiction of the Denver Bureau of Health.

It was decided that Dr. Hall take up the question of the shipment of dead bodies by licensed embalmers of the State Board of Health and by unlicensed men under the regulations of the transportation companies, at the meeting of the State Funeral Directors' Association at Colorado Springs, during September, 1902, with the view of harmonizing said regulations.

The question of accepting the terms inanition, marasmus, heart failure, etc., as causes of death, given by attending physicians, was discussed and laid over until the next meeting.

The smallpox situation of Fort Collins was reviewed and laid over.

The advisability of emphasizing other sources of infection in typhoid fever than water supply—namely, milk, vegetables, flies, etc.—was discussed. It was decided to make a note of this matter in the Bulletin.

The Secretary was instructed to send the Medical Inspector to visit those towns not having appointed a health officer, and insist on said appointment.

At 12:30 the meeting adjourned.

LEONARD FREEMAN,
Secretary.

September 27, 1902.

The Executive Committee meeting of the State Board of Health was held in the office of the Board in the Capitol, September 27, 1902. Present, Drs. Work, Freeman, Chipman and Hall.

Present by invitation, Drs. Peter Oliver Hanford and William C. Mitchell, Bacteriologist to the State Board of Health.

On September 3d Dr. J. N. Hall was appointed Secretary of the State Board of Health to succeed Dr. Leonard Freeman, resigned, said appointment being made by the President of the Board.

On September 1st Dr. Claude E. Cooper was appointed Medical Inspector, vice Dr. H. R. McGraw, resigned, said appointment being made by the President of the Board and subject to the pleasure of the Board at the semi-annual meeting to be held in November.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

It was decided that the clerk, stenographer and other office force be appointed by the Executive Committee.

It was agreed that the death certificates for the months of September, October and November be expressed to Mr. Frank Tyler, at his home in Lincoln, Neb., for tabulation for the Sixth Report.

It was decided to incorporate the incomplete death certificates received from the Rose Hill Cemetery for the years 1901 and 1902 in the Sixth Report, by appending a note at

the close of the tables of each year stating the reasons why said certificates were not included in the classification.

The committee unanimously agreed that the Sixth Report contain a cut of the late Dr. George E. Tyler, together with a sketch of his life and of his valuable work as Secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health.

After a full discussion of the two systems of filing presented, and in view of the heavy work of the office, it was moved by Dr. Freeman that the letter book system was temporarily adopted, with the understanding that the work was to be carried on in such a manner that at any future time the card index system could be re-established. Seconded by Dr. Hall. Carried.

Dr. Hanford presented the advisability of having the Monthly Sanitary Bulletin show by footnote the number of cases contracted outside of Colorado Springs, said cases being brought to the city on account of its excellent hospitals. It was agreed by the committee that this course be adopted by the three largest cities of the state. Dr. Hanford also invited the Medical Inspector of the Board to visit with him the surrounding territory of Colorado Springs, with a view of inspection of the water supplies of said localities, to which the committee heartily assented.

Dr. Mitchell rendered report of his visit to the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments held at Portland, Ore., July 8th and 9th, and stated that the resolutions there adopted met with his approval. He recommended that the "Preliminary Statements on Food Legislation" be endorsed by the Board as they stand. The Secretary was directed to write a letter to said National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments endorsing said legislation.

The committee unanimously agreed to renew the license of Mr. J. J. Flood as embalmer, said Flood failing to renew on account of severe illness.

It was decided to appoint Dr. A. L. Bennett Medical Inspector to Chinese, said appointment being without salary from this Board. The Secretary was instructed to notify him accordingly.

The Secretary was requested to communicate with Dr. John P. Kelly, of Golden, health officer for Jefferson county, and recommend the appointment of Dr. Mary Hawes, of

Edgewater, as deputy health officer for that portion of said county surrounding Denver.

At 12 the meeting adjourned.

J. N. HALL,
Secretary.

October 24, 1902.

Owing to there being no quorum, the meeting adjourned.

J. N. HALL,
Secretary.

On October 21, 1901, the Sanitary Code was adopted and ordered printed, and in the latter part of December, 1901, a copy of the Sanitary Code, together with letters of instruction and blanks for reporting deaths were mailed to every undertaker in the state and to every health officer and clerks of counties and towns. The following is a copy of the letter sent to health officers:

"December 16, 1901.

"To Health Officers:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that it will be necessary, on and after January 1, 1902, to secure a burial permit before any dead human body can be disposed of in the state of Colorado. (See Sanitary Code, pages 9, 10 and 11.)

"Every undertaker in the state whose name we have been able to secure has received notice of the new rule, and a copy of the Sanitary Code. Each county, city and town clerk has also received notice of the law requiring him to keep an accurate death record. Health officers for communities which have not previously required burial permits should insert a notice of the new order in the local press, and should also call the matter to the attention of those in charge of cemeteries. Careful attention to the matter will be necessary, and it will be especially imperative in sparsely settled communities, or in places where burials occur without the services of an undertaker.

"Two penalties are provided for violation of the regulation:

"(1) A fine of from $25 to $300 for the person who disposes of a body without securing a burial permit.

"(2) The penalty of having the body disinterred by the local health officer to determine the cause of death.

"Please give this matter your earnest attention.

"Very respectfully,

"G. E. TYLER,
"Secretary."

"December 16, 1902.

"To Clerks and Recorders:

"Dear Sir—Your attention is respectfully invited to the law which requires that you keep an accurate record of deaths occurring in your jurisdiction.

"In order to give greater effectiveness to the statute, the State Board of Health has ordered that for every death occurring in the state of Colorado on and after January 1, 1902, it shall be necessary to secure a burial permit before the body can be disposed of.

"That you may have full information concerning the matter, a copy of the Sanitary Code is sent you. (See pages 9, 10 and 11.)

"As we expect to call on you at the end of the year 1902 for a complete report of the deaths in your jurisdiction, as provided by law, we trust you will give the matter close attention.

"Very respectfully yours,

"G. E. TYLER,
"Secretary and Executive Officer."

"December 16, 1901.

"To Undertakers, Embalmers, Funeral Directors, and all Persons Who Handle Dead Bodies:

"Dear Sir—Your attention is hereby called to the fact that, on January 1, 1902, a new rule takes effect concerning disposition of dead bodies and return of death certificates.

"In order that you may be fully informed of its provisions, a copy of the Sanitary Code of the State Board of Health is sent you, the new rule being found on pages 9, 10 and 11. A supply of the new-form death certificates will also be sent you before January 1.

"Please note:

"1. That the new rule does not take effect until January 1, 1902. Therefore, the deaths for December, 1901, will be managed as before.

"2. That for every death occurring on and after January 1, 1902, it will be necessary to secure a burial permit from the local health officer before the burial, or other disposition of the body, occurs. Failure to secure a burial permit before disposing of the body subjects the offender to a fine of from $25 to $300 for each offense, and also causes the health officer to disinter the body to determine the cause of death.

"3. That the original death certificate bearing the indorsement of the health officer must be sent to the State Board of Health within twenty-four hours after the body is disposed of.

"4. That the duplicate certificate must be filed with the clerk of the local board of health. For deaths occurring inside of incorporated cities or towns, the city or town clerk is clerk of the board of health, and the duplicate certificate should, therefore, be filed with him. For deaths occurring outside of incorporated cities or towns, the duplicate certificate should be filed with the county clerk.

"Every incorporated city or town is required, by law, to have a health officer, and every county is also required to have a health officer, whose jurisdiction includes all territory outside incorporated cities and towns.

"Please study the new regulation carefully, as the State Board of Health intends to enforce its provisions.

"Very respectfully yours,

"G. E. TYLER,

"Secretary and Executive Officer."

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, NOVEMBER 10, 1902.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Health was held November 10, 1902, at 7 p. m., in the office of the Board in the Capitol.

Present, Drs. Work, Freeman, Chipman, Beshoar and Hall. Dr. Bull telephoned that he would not be able to attend the meeting. Dr. Torrance was also unable to be present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Peter Oliver Hanford, health commissioner of Colorado Springs, was present, through invitation, and discussed the typhoid fever situation in and about Colorado Springs, due, as he thought, to the water supply systems of Broadmoor and other suburbs and to the unsanitary condition of dairies supplying Colorado Springs with milk. He furnished maps of the various towns surrounding Colorado Springs and a list of the dairies not inspected by himself and Dr. Cooper, State Medical Inspector. He suggested that the Board ask Dr. H. L. Richardson, county health officer, for a map of the water supplies now on file in the office of the county surveyor, and urged that the Board give Dr. Richardson support in remedying the conditions in El Paso county. The President decided that the only way to handle the matter was through the local boards of health, assisted by the State Board of Health.

The matter to be embodied in the Sixth Report was then discussed; the portion of the report submitted to the Board was approved.

It was decided that the Secretary write a biography of Dr. Tyler, late Secretary, touching upon his work as Secretary of the State Board of Health, said biography to be embodied in the Sixth Report.

Dr. Beshoar moved that Drs. Freeman and Hall draft resolutions on the death of Dr. Tyler. Seconded by Dr. Chipman. Carried.

The Treasurer submitted his report.

The President suggested the appointment of a Secretary to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Tyler. Dr. Chipman moved that Dr. Hall continue as Secretary. Seconded by Dr. Beshoar. Carried.

Dr. Beshoar submitted his report on general hygiene.

Dr. Freeman reported on the investigation of the shoddy wool industry in Denver. The matter was fully discussed and the co-operation of the Board with the city board of health was agreed upon. After referring to the statutes, it was decided that the Secretary confer with the Attorney General to ascertain what could be done to prohibit the shipment into the state of unsterilized rags, mattresses, etc., made of such material, and to prohibit the manufacture of such goods in the state of Colorado. It was also decided to inform Dr. Clough, health commissioner of Denver, that the State Board of Health would support him in the suppression of this industry. The final disposition of the question was laid over until after conference with the Attorney General.

The matter of legislation, etc., was next brought up by the Secretary and laid over until the meeting about December 15, 1902.

At 10 p. m. the meeting adjourned.

J. N. HALL,
Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The facts concerning the different communicable diseases are given so fully in the body of the report that they need not be repeated here.

We expect, from present indications, a considerable prevalence of smallpox during the coming winter. At the semi-annual meeting of the Board, held April 14, 1902, a definite period of quarantine for smallpox was established; said order providing that the minimum period for those suffering from smallpox shall not be less than four weeks from the beginning of the eruption, nor in any case less than ten (10) days from the completion of scaling.

Scarlet fever has been quite prevalent. A great deal of difficulty has arisen with various physicians and health officers concerning the time of isolation of cases of scarlet fever. We have recommended and enforced, as far as possible, six weeks' absolute quarantine in this disease, and believe the results fully justify such vigorous measures.

The bacteriologic depots located in all towns of 500 or more inhabitants, and in every county of the state, for county use, have been of great service in conducting and stamping out epidemics of diphtheria. For details concerning this work, we refer to the report of the bacteriologist, Dr. Wm. C. Mitchell.

The bubonic plague question has been a matter of intense interest to this committee, and after careful investigation we are still of the opinion that it is best to continue the quarantine against Chinese not provided with certificates of health, showing that they have not been exposed to bubonic plague for the six weeks immediately preceding their departure from the initial point. Formerly this quarantine restricted Japanese from entering the state, but it being found

that no cases had arisen among the Japanese, it was decided to raise quarantine so far as the Japanese were concerned. Chinese are now allowed to pass through the state, but not to leave the trains unless provided with the above mentioned health certificates.

Owing to the lowness of water supplies and streams throughout the state, there has been a considerable outbreak of typhoid fever. The lowering of the water level throughout the state has led to the reopening of abandoned sources of supply and the use of surface water for domestic purposes. This has greatly increased the number of cases of typhoid fever during the present year. Prior to the year 1902, the Board did not require the report of typhoid fever, but judging from the mortality statistics we feel that there has been a greatly increased number of cases this year. The committee feels that the Board has a very important field of usefulness in looking after the water supply of the state, especially in dry seasons, and would recommend this important matter to the attention of the Board. The passage of a bill to protect the purity of water supplies and to require consultation with the State Board of Health regarding the establishment of systems of water supply, drainage and sewerage, would greatly protect the health of the state and facilitate the work of the Board in this direction.

Dr. Geo. E. Tyler, our former Secretary, at the last meeting of the American Therapeutic association held in New York, in May, 1902, presented a resumé of the question of tuberculosis as we see it in this state. The subject is of so much importance that we have incorporated his paper in this report.

J. N. HALL, M. D.,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Gentlemen—As chairman of the Committee on Registration and Vital Statistics I can briefly report: That, as far as I am able to learn, the most gratifying results have obtained during the past three years in securing accurate mortality statistics, as a result of requiring the undertakers of the state to report all deaths.

It seems that no practical progress has been made in the matter of securing the reports of births.

Two years ago it was recommended by your Committee on Registration and Vital Statistics that the State Board of Health recommend to the legislature the creation of the office of registrar of vital statistics, this officer to be appointed by the State Board of Health, if possible. That his salary be what in the judgment of the State Board of Health would secure the services of a competent man.

That it be his duty to keep a full record of all births, marriages and deaths occurring in the state, and that he compile from his records complete tables of statistics for publication in the reports of the State Board of Health.

The creation of this office is again recommended by your committee. Very respectfully,

H. R. BULL, M. D.,
Chairman.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Denver, Colorado, November 30, 1902.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

In account with Dr. Leonard Freeman, Treasurer, Dr.

Receipts—		
February 26, 1901, received from Dr. J. N. Hall, former Treasurer	$ 27.33	
February 26, 1901, to November 30, 1902, received from other sources	720.82	
		$748.15
Disbursements—		
Expenditures from February 26, 1901, to November 30, 1902		$581.67
Balance on hand First National Bank, November 30, 1902		$166.48

LEONARD FREEMAN,
Treasurer.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BACTERIOLOGIST.

The examinations made by the Bacteriologist to the Board since November 7, 1900, when the last report was submitted, have been along the same lines as those reported at that time. The improved mailing case which originated in this laboratory has proven a decided success, and has been adopted by several other boards of health for sending diphtheria specimens through the mail.

The total number of specimens received at the laboratory during the past two years has been 790, or an average of 32.9 per month, being an increase of 11.9 cultures per month over the preceding two years, in which 422 specimens were received, examined and reported upon.

As I am requested by the Secretary to make any suggestions which would probably tend to increase the efficiency of the scientific work of the Board, I would state that the work could be extended almost indefinitely, so that the laboratory could be placed at the disposal of the physicians and boards of health throughout the state for other important examinations for the recognition and control of such communicable diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, anthrax, hydrophobia and actinomycosis.

The systematic examination of the water supplies of the various towns throughout the state would also yield abundant fruit in the prevention of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases. This would include a sanitary inspection of the various water sheds for visible sources of contamination, and also bacteriologic analyses of the water for the colon bacillus, the Proteus group and other pathogenic and sewage bacteria.

Such examinations would require the maintenance of a fully equipped laboratory and one or two assistants, as the volume of diphtheria work is constantly increasing, and, in

addition to the actual bacteriological work, entails considerable correspondence and clerical work.

Another important branch of the scientific work of the Board would be the supervision and analyses of the various food products consumed by our people. Having been appointed by the Board to represent the State Board of Health at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which met at Portland, Ore., in July, 1902, the following paper was prepared and read before the body.

To properly carry out the various examinations above enumerated should be the final aim of every state bacteriological laboratory, so that such an institution may be a monument to the scientific interests of the medical profession throughout the state, and such extension of the field of work of the laboratory is most heartily recommended to your honorable body.

It is also my pleasure to here acknowledge the support and sympathy which have been given the diphtheria work during the past two years by the members of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Bacteriologist to Board.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR PURE FOODS.*

BY WM. C. MITCHELL, M. D., BACTERIOLOGIST
COLORADO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In the business affairs of the commercial world, competition is commonly regarded as the life of trade. This is true of an honest competition, a contest in which, on both sides, alertness and energy are ruled by brains, and guided by integrity, but it has no application whatever to the unequal strife in which an honest and unadulterated merchandise is made to compete with dishonest and sophisticated material. The reprehensible methods of the merchant dealing in adulterated goods are usually so successful that the outdistanced competitor, seeing his sales curtailed and his profits lessened, is forced to the cheerful alternative of either likewise adopting dishonest tactics or of closing out his business. Such a system can not be called competition; it is anarchy in business, commercial riot, a system filled with the elements of its own destruction, and one which calls for the powerful governing hand of the law to lead it back to the legitimate paths of prosperity and business.

As interesting as would be a consideration of the ordinary "tricks of the trade" by which the various household and personal equipments of our modern life are so manipulated and manufactured, as in many cases, to represent but excellent imitations of genuine originals, yet of vastly more importance to our individual as well as our national welfare is an awakening to the patent facts of the great breadth of the adulteration of our foodstuffs.

That such adulterations are largely practiced has been proven by the praiseworthy and painstaking investigations of the Department of Agriculture. These researches, as well

*Read before the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments at Portland, Ore., July 12, 1902.

as those of several of the individual states, have shown that a considerable proportion of the food and drink which we consume in health and the drugs which are administered to us in sickness are sophisticated in one way or another. The investigation and exposition of these lamentable facts has made much capital for foreign manufacturers and merchants in their competition with American products. In some instances, unprincipled merchants have flooded the European markets with adulterated goods, which, naturally, could be sold at prices with which the genuine home article could not compete. These goods "from the States" held the field for a time, but, when the deception was discovered, a reaction often set in which was comprehensive enough to exclude not only the adulterated goods, but our honest products as well.

In our own country we are more largely at the mercy of commercial misrepresentation than in most countries, as, with a few exceptions, we have as yet no federal law controlling adulterations or compelling the proper branding of manufactured products. A state law in this regard is no safeguard beyond its own border, for what is manufactured in one state and properly branded may be sold in another state with impunity not branded at all. If one desires to use cotton-seed oil on his salad, there is no law or reason why he should not do so, but let the label plainly indicate to the consumer that cotton-seed oil, and not olive oil, has been purchased.

The adulterants which enter into the sophistication of foods may be divided into two groups. In the first of these are placed those which are harmless to the animal economy, the fraudulent adulterants, while in the second class belong such substances as are either injurious or positively poisonous. It is fortunate for man's stomach that the first of these divisions is by far the larger, else this much-abused organ had still greater grievances.

The vast amount of accumulated evidence bearing on this subject leaves little doubt as to the practical universality of adulterations of one kind or another and the reasons for this prevalence are not far to seek apart from the natural covetousness of both the buyer and the seller. The fact that above all others has been the chief factor in promoting this widespread evil is that it is so often possible to add harmless, but foreign, ingredients to foodstuffs so as to unjustly increase their bulk or weight. From the very facts of the case,

if poisonous adulterations formed other than a modicum of the entire list, this perverse practice had long ago brought its own destruction.

While at first sight it does not seem so grave a misdemeanor to lessen the cost of pepper by a skillful admixture of buckwheat, or of mustard by compounding it with ground cakes, or of honey by blending it with glucose, or of flour by mixing it with cornmeal, all harmless substances, yet we shall see that these and other fraudulent practices of like nature have a most important financial interest to the swindled purchaser.

Fortunately with us, wheat is our great staple and is so cheap that this debasement of flour is rarely attempted, and in addition, we have a Federal law which has reduced this practice to a minimum. The criminal adulteration of flour with chalk, soapstone and terra alba, which, in spite of laws and rigid inspection, has a limited prevalence in certain districts of Europe, is unknown here. A commodity compounded in this manner could only be sold to the poorest and most ignorant classes and, indeed, it may be said that they have asked for bread and received a stone.

From the very nature of adulterations it is an extremely difficult task to ascertain the exact extent to which the normal foodstuffs suffer from substitutions. The manipulator of these debasements works in the dark. He is evasive. When he is discovered and suppressed for a time in a certain locality, he leaves for a new territory often to reappear surreptitiously in his old fields. If the introduction of laws and the establishment of laboratories make his vocation difficult and his products more easily detected, nothing discouraged, he is constantly casting about him for new and artistic means of compounding. If science is used in unearthing his frauds, with equal skillfulness he impresses the learned goddess into the perfecting of his own nefarious products.

Mr. F. N. Barrett, editor of the American Grocer, whose thoroughness of observation and whose knowledge of food products of our country entitles his opinion to great weight, takes a very optimistic view of the matter. In a communication to the writer (November, 1899), he states that he is inclined to believe that not one per cent of the entire food product of our nation is adulterated. Mr. Barrett considers that $7,500,000,000 represents the annual expenditure of the United States for food. At the extremely low amount of 1

per cent. the amount paid for fraudulent goods would be $75,000,000 per annum. Dr. S. W. Abbott, secretary of the state board of health of Massachusetts, in a reply to the writer, says: "Think for a moment of the food products which enter your own house every year; barrels of flour and sugar, quantities of meat, vegetables and fruit, and these articles constitute nine-tenths of your family food supply; probably not one pound of any of them is ever adulterated. On the other hand, the milk, butter, spices, coffee, syrup, etc., constituting the other tenth depend for their quality on the honesty of your milk man or your grocer, or on that of the producer or wholesaler from whom he buys them." Dr. Abbott's belief is that not more than one-tenth of the general food supply is adulterated. At the above-mentioned monetary value of consumed foods, this would represent $75,000,000 per annum, paid by our citizens for fraudulent and debased foods. Mr. A. J. Wedderburn, who was appointed as a special agent for the Department of Agriculture to investigate into the extent and character of food adulterations in a report made in 1894, arrived at the conclusion that "These sophistications can be truthfully said to be as broad as the continent." He considers the extent of adulterations to be not less than 15 per cent. If Mr. Wedderburn, from whom the writer has copied this method of expressing results, still adheres to his former percentage, with the present valuation of the food supply, we have the stupendous amount of $1,125,000,000 annually lost to the purchaser by fraudulent substitution. Of course, this has not all been absolute gain to the dishonest manipulator, except in the case of where water is added to milk, as the articles which he uses in compounding have some commercial value, although, as a rule, this is slight as compared with the value of the amount of the genuine article which they supplant. In a recent interview in the public press, Dr. W. H. Wiley places the amount of adulteration at 5 per cent. Whether one takes the lowest or the highest of these estimates, they indicate a condition of affairs of sufficient gravity to warrant the earnest and comprehensive investigation of our lawmakers. The question is, how may this best be accomplished? By municipal, state or national legislation and inspection? While municipal and state legislation and inspection may suffice for the individual, municipalities and states, yet, as these laws are inoperative beyond the boundaries of the individual states, relief may only be had through Federal aid.

No better illustration can be had of this phase of the subject than one which occurred in a recent annual report of the state of Massachusetts. In speaking of the prosecution of certain offenders, the report states: "Several wholesale dealers were found to be selling a brand of ground mace which, on examination, was found to consist largely of wild mace (myristica fatua), and in some instances with a considerable mixture of starch. The wholesale dealers furnishing this mixture were outside of the state, and complaints could not be made against them."

Several bills have been introduced at various times in congress to prevent the adulteration and mis-branding of foods and beverages in the District of Columbia and the various territories, to regulate interstate traffic in the same, but with the single exception of a national law which taxes mixed flours and compels the proper branding of the same, this, I believe, is all that has been accomplished.

Some criticism has been raised against the national control of "pure foods," and the following editorial is taken from a leading western newspaper, which may be regarded as a fair sample of the criticisms.

"A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

"A dangerous tendency of the times towards a centralization of power in the hands of the government is exhibited with startling force in one of the provisions of the Hepburn 'Pure Food' bill, now pending in the House of Representatives. This bill, should it become a law as it is now drawn, would to all intents and purposes make the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture the sole judge of what may be manufactured and sold as foods and drugs in this country—a power more absolute and quite as far-reaching as any ever enjoyed by the most absolute of monarchs, and one which would raise visions of opportunities for 'grafting so stupendous as fairly to stagger the imagination of even the most ambitious of political 'bosses.'

"As an illustration of this fact, it may be pointed out that the chief chemist, under the provision of this bill, is given the appointment of more subordinates than is the president, and his power over the commission is thus assured. Moreover, the bill gives to the chief chemist the sole

power to fix standards of purity for the manufacture of all foods and drugs, and those interested in the production of several billion dollars' worth annually in such lines must secure his approval of their formulas or be forced out of business. Of course, everybody wants pure foods and pure drugs, and every legitimate safeguard thrown about their manufacture will be heartily approved by the people generally. At the same time it is extremely doubtful that they are prepared to delegate to one man the authority to arbitrarily decide what is and what is not a pure article. With a corrupt man at the head of the commission the results would be the extreme reverse of satisfactory, while money and influence would enable unscrupulous manufacturers to foist upon the public as 'pure' those very adulterations which the bill is intended to protect them from. For these reasons it looks very much as though the Hepburn bill would require radical amendment before it should receive favorable consideration at the hands of our national law-makers."

It is needless to say that the writer does not agree with the sentiments therein expressed, but it is quoted as another view of the situation.

It seems to the writer that a fair solution of the question of national legislation of pure foods might best be accomplished by co-operation between federal and state officials. For example, if the national government would agree to appropriate to each state in the union a certain sum of money annually for analytic and scientific investigation of food products, provided a like sum would be furnished by each individual state; say $10,000 from the national government and $10,000 from the state—this gift of the national government would be most likely to appeal to the legislators of the individual states—the combined funds to be used in a common laboratory within the given state where the analyses of the various products could be made.

It would also seem advisable that this laboratory should be under the joint supervision of the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department and of the state board of health of the given state, and that not only the regulation of food products, but also of the dairy products, should be under the conjoint control.

The fact that a certain sum would be appropriated to each state by the national government would facilitate the passage of such a bill through both houses of congress.

Prosecutions could be made by the United States district attorney or by the state district attorney, according to the nature of the case, the former acting on the interstate phase of the question and the latter on the violations occurring within the state boundaries.

This co-operation of state and national funds would tend to create laboratories where none now exist, and would render more stable those already in existence. It would also tend to eliminate the influence of politics, so that there would be a stability of the scientific positions which would attract men of marked ability to these positions.

The one difficult matter in the question of pure foods and beverages seems to be the lack of funds for systematic examination of these articles. Many states have no provisions at all for such examinations. Now, if the national government donates a certain sum to each individual state, provided a like amount is given by the state, in my opinion it would act as such a stimulus to legislation on this subject as to be of the greatest possible benefit.

In presenting this suggestion to this honorable body, because of lack of legal knowledge, the writer begs to apologize for offering anything bearing on legislation, but the above is merely offered along suggestive lines.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPOTS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIPHTHERIA.

During May 1902, a bacteriologic depot for the diagnosis of diphtheria was placed in every incorporated town in the state (except one) of 500 or more inhabitants. With the bacteriologic depots already established in the counties, there are now ninety-six depots in the state, as follows:

Aguilar—The Aguilar Drug Company.
Akron—W. W. McCallister, druggist.
Alamosa—Fred Groening, druggist.
Altman—The Altman Drug Company.
Amethyst—F. L. Likins, druggist.
Anaconda—The Metropolitan Drug Company.
Aspen—E. T. McIlvain, druggist.
Berkeley—Saner & Wilcox, druggists.
Black Hawk—J. C. Martin & Company, druggists.
Boulder—George F. Fonda, druggist.
Breckenridge—J. A. Thurber, druggist.
Buena Vista—C. R. Halsey's Drug Store.
Burlington—Dr. P. B. Godsman.
Canon City—Hunter Palmer, druggist.
Castle Rock—C. W. Todds, druggist.
Central City—W. S. Green, druggist.
Cheyenne Wells—M. J. Tulles, druggist.
Colorado City—W. F. Meyer, druggist.
Colorado Springs—C. E. Smith, druggist.
Conejos—Bernardo Romeo, mayor, in his store.
Cortez—E. R. Lamb & Company, druggists.
Craig—C. A. Ranney, druggist.
Crested Butte—J. W. Rockefeller, druggist.

Cripple Creek—Central Drug Company.
Delta—Dr. H. K. Braisted, druggist.
Del Norte—Shafer & Thomas, druggists.
Denver—Ross Drug Company.
Durango—J. L. Parsons, druggist.
Eads—S. W. Finch.
Elbert—Dr. R. H. Denney.
Elyria—B. J. Fuller, druggist.
Erie—Probert & Williams, druggists.
Fairplay—C. S. Waters, druggist.
Florence—W. H. Davie Drug Company.
Fowler—Palace Drug Store.
Fort Collins—Frank P. Stover, druggist.
Fort Morgan—J.. M. Lytle, druggist.
Georgetown—Forbes Drug Company.
Gillett—Mrs. P. A. Keith.
Glenwood Springs—Fred C. Ewing, druggist.
Globeville—Globeville Drug Store.
Golden—James Kelley, druggist.
Goldfield—Gallinger & Aults, druggists.
Grand Junction—George E. Haskell, druggist.
Greeley—H. Reynolds & Company, druggists.
Gunnison—T. O'Leary, druggist.
Hastings—Dr. Ed. Curry, druggist.
Holyoke—The City Drug Store.
Hugo—Dr. Wm. J. Rothwell.
Idaho Springs—H. A. Elliott, druggist.
Julesburg—Dr. T. J. Mason.
Lafayette—M. F. Madison, druggist.
La Junta—Arcade Pharmacy.
Lake City—Dr. D. S. Hoffman.
Lamar—I. H. Meyers, druggist.
Las Animas—W. E. Culver, druggist.
Leadville—R. H. McKenzie, druggist.
Littleton—O. G. Hill, druggist.
Longmont—J. W. Turrell, druggist.
Louisville—J. A. Huber, druggist.

Loveland—Jeffrey & Yoeman, druggists.
Lyons—E. F. Burnhans, druggist.
Manassa—George F. Koch & Company.
Manitou—Fox Lemon Drug Company.
Meeker—Louis Strehlke, druggist.
Minturn—Dr. F. R. Coffman.
Montrose—Charles Goetz, druggist.
Monte Vista—Weiss Chapman Drug Company.
New Castle—M. L. Shayer, druggist.
Nevadaville—Dr. C. A. Bourk.
Ouray—The Ouray Drug Company.
Pagosa Springs—Dr. K. L. Clock.
Pueblo—Baldwin Drug Company.
Pueblo—Mr. I. Pearson, druggist.
Pueblo—Reiss Bros., druggists.
Pueblo—C. H. Wells & Company.
Rico—Rico Drug Company.
Rockvale—Joseph H. Powell, druggist.
Rocky Ford—Dr. E. W. Kearby.
Saguache—Dr. J. T. Melvin.
Salida—C. C. Keeton, druggist.
San Luis—Dr. S. N. Smith.
Silver Cliff—Schaffer Bros., druggists.
Silverton—S. D. Cunningham, druggist.
Silver Plume—Dr. H. W. Wilcox.
Steamboat Springs—J. A. Killian's Drug Store.
Sulphur Springs—Selak & Adams.
Sugar City—Dr. A. W. Crawford, druggist.
Sterling—Dr. J. C. Chipman.
Telluride—Henry C. Braisch, druggist.
Trinidad—Dr. R. A. Greenfield.
Valverde—John Webb, grocer.
Vilas—C. F. Wheeler.
Victor—W. F. Bente & Company, druggists.
Walsenburg—Dr. C. M. McGuire.
Yuma—E. S. Dakan, druggist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During an epidemic of smallpox early in 1901, the office of Medical Inspector to the State Board of Health was instituted, and Dr. Roy Inglis was put in charge of an outbreak at Evergreen, where he did excellent work in stamping out the disease.

In March, 1901, Dr. E. K. Lockwood assisted Dr. Baker in controlling an epidemic at Cripple Creek. An epidemic at Glenwood Springs was very ably handled by Dr. J. A. Lambert. On March 9, 1901, the Board sent Dr. Mary Hawes to Fort Lupton to assist Dr. A. D. Marks in an outbreak at that place. Dr. Hawes' work was very satisfactory to the Board. Dr. Earl D. McGill did splendid work at Wray and Delta.

About April 1, 1901, Dr. U. D. McDowell was appointed regular Medical Inspector and continued in office until January, 1902, during which time he traveled over the state in the discharge of his duties. He was of great value to local health officers in assisting in diagnosis, quarantine, fumigation, etc. He also inspected water supplies and directed local health officers in such a way to improve the sanitary conditions of the state.

Dr. H. R. McGraw succeeded Dr. McDowell and continued in office until September 1, 1902, during which time he did most excellent work all over the state, to the betterment of public health. Dr. C. E. Cooper succeeded Dr. McGraw on the date mentioned.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

No disease is so easily handled as is smallpox, if proper measures are taken as to vaccination, quarantine and fumigation. Vaccination is, of course, the most important measure. As there is no state statute compelling vaccination, and as there are many anti-vaccinationists who cause a great deal of trouble during an epidemic, it devolves upon the individual town and counties to issue their own orders. This has been done in a number of instances and those not in favor of vaccination have fought the measure as in the following cases:

Case 1.—At La Junta, the city council seeing the necessity of vaccination, passed an ordinance compelling every pupil of the public schools to be vaccinated. Mr. Jeremiah McKinley, being opposed to vaccination, appeared, through his attorney, Mr. A. M. Nicholas, before Judge Voorhees at Pueblo, asking for a writ of injunction to restrain the school board of that county from preventing his children from attending public school because they had not been vaccinated. The case was heard and Judge Voorhees denied the applications at once.

Case 2.—The board of commissioners of Montrose county, sitting as a board of health, passed a resolution requiring evidence of recent successful vaccination of every pupil desiring to attend the public schools, and requiring further the exclusion from school of every child who could not, or would not, present satisfactory evidence of such recent successful vaccination. There are twenty-three school districts in Montrose county, nineteen of which complied without objection. In four of the districts the anti-vaccinationists composed a respectable minority of the patrons of the school, and the school boards in these districts failed to comply with the order of the board of county commissioners. The county commissioners brought an action for an alternative writ of man-

damus, compelling one of these school boards to carry out the provisions of their order. The application for an alternative writ of mandamus was heard in Chambers by Judge Theren Stevens upon an *ex parte* presentation. The facts were admitted on both sides. No witnesses were heard. Judge Stevens denied the application for an alternative writ of mandamus. The matter was then brought to the attention of the State Board of Health. Teller & Dorsey, of Denver, were consulted on the possibility of winning on an appeal to the supreme court. They made an exhaustive search of the subject, and state that the local board of health has ample power to issue such an order, and that the school board was legally bound by such an order, and that it is their belief that the action of Judge Stevens will be reversed by the Supreme Court. The case is still pending and the Board expects to obtain a verdict.

November 20, 1901.

"DR. G. E. TYLER,
"Secretary State Board of Health,
"Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir—I have your favor of the 12th inst., in which you ask an opinion as to whether a county superintendent of schools may interfere with the order of a local board of health, refusing unvaccinated children admission to the public schools.

"In reply I will say that the county superintendent of schools has no authority to interfere in such matters. There is nothing in the statutes defining the duties and powers of county superintendents of schools which permit that, and the police powers of the board of health must govern in these matters to the exclusion of other officers.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) CHAS. C. POST,
"Attorney General.

"(Signed) GEO. M. POST,
"Assistant."

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS.

1. The properly constituted health officer of the county or municipality in this state shall have full power to quarantine all contagious diseases.

2. He shall have authority to post upon the dwelling or building in which there may be a person afflicted with a contagious disease a poster or placard with the name of the disease plainly written or printed thereon, and it shall be unlawful for any person to remove such placard without the permission of such health officer.

3. The health officer shall have authority to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

4. He shall have the authority to take the following steps for the prevention and spread of the following named diseases:

DIPHTHERIA.

He Shall Quarantine Every Case of Diphtheria for at least twenty-one (21) days from the beginning of illness. If he shall find it necessary to prolong such quarantine, having proof that the disease still exists, he shall have the authority to keep such case quarantined until he shall have satisfactory evidence that the patient, or patients, are free from the bacilli of diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER.

(a) The health officer shall quarantine each house or building in which a patient suffering from scarlet fever may be for at least six weeks, and longer if in his opinion said disease is not entirely eradicated.

(b) No person who lives in said house shall be allowed to attend day school, Sunday school, or other place of public gathering for at least eight weeks from the time the patient or patients in said house were taken with the disease; and in any case, said person or persons shall not be permitted to attend any such place of public meeting for a period of two weeks after such building has been fumigated.

SMALLPOX.

(a) *Every Person Suffering from Smallpox* shall be sent to an isolation hospital immediately upon the discovery of such disease upon such person.

(b) Every person who shall have in any manner been exposed to smallpox shall be vaccinated and kept in detention for two weeks from the time of such exposure.

(c) The local health officer shall have authority to order a house in which a smallpox patient may have been properly disinfected; and in case of refusal or neglect of the owner or occupant to so disinfect, said health officer may proceed at once to do the disinfection.

(d) The State Board of Health shall approve the kind, quality and amount of the disinfectant used or ordered by the local board of health.

5. Any person who shall wilfully violate any of the above rules shall on conviction be fined in the sum of not less than twenty-five ($25) nor more than one hundred ($100) dollars for every offense.

REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

"Denver, Colorado, August 24, 1901.

"DR. G. E. TYLER,
"Secretary State Board of Health,
"Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of the 29th ult., in which you inquire as to how your Board of Health, or a local board of health, should proceed in the matter of appointments of local health officers, I have to say the law gives your Board ample authority to appoint local health officers in the event of the local boards of health being unable or unwilling to prevent the introduction or spread of any contagious or infectious disease; and, further, the salary of such health officers so appointed, must be borne by the local board of health. The law gives your Board the right to bring suit against a local board in case of failure on its part to appoint a health officer. It is incumbent upon the local board to appoint a health officer. The language is mandatory, and the language of another section, giving the State Board power to bring suit against a local board, construed with the other section, clearly gives your board the right to bring an action in mandamus to compel the local board to appoint a health officer.

"Local boards of health can save themselves much trouble and expense by complying with your request to appoint officers and, in case of their refusal, I would advise your office to take immediate action to compel such appointment.

"Yours truly,
"CHAS. C. POST,
"Attorney General.
"Per GEO. M. POST,
Assistant.

MONTHLY SANITARY BULLETIN.

In February, 1901, the Board issued the first Sanitary Bulletin, which has been continued monthly throughout the two years. In May, 1901, the Auditing Board decided to discontinue the printing of said Bulletin, and in the Bulletin for June the sense of the health officers throughout the state was taken, and so great was the demand for the continuance of the work, the Auditing Board consented to allow the publication of six hundred copies monthly. This Bulletin has been sent, each month, to the health officers throughout the state, to all clerks and recorders, to a special list of physicians who requested the Bulletin sent to them, to the marine hospital service of the United States, and to the various medical journals throughout the country. It has been of most excellent service in being a means of general direct communication with the health officers of the state concerning public health matters, quarantine, etc., and in enabling the clerks and recorders of the counties, cities and towns to keep an accurate death record on file in the offices of said clerks. The value of the Monthly Sanitary Bulletin can not be estimated.

The Sanitary Bulletin is a twelve-page pamphlet, the first page bearing the following:

"To Clerks and Recorders:

"The attention of every clerk and recorder in the state is called to the record of deaths in the accompanying table. Under the law a death certificate should be filed with the county clerk for every death occurring outside of incorporated cities or towns, and with the city or town clerk for every death occurring inside of incorporated cities or towns. Hence, the number of certificates on file in the office of the State Board of Health should correspond absolutely with the number on file in the offices of the various clerks and record-

ers. Each clerk and recorder is, therefore, urged to compare the record here given with his own record, and, if any discrepancy is found, he is requested to notify the State Board of Health. This matter is of very great importance, and it is hoped all will give the matter immediate attention."

"Health Officers. Causes of Death.

"Health officers will please observe the following suggestions in order to secure accuracy:

"In case of death from cancer, require a statement of the organ or organs involved in the process, or a statement as to whether the process was general.

"In case of death from septicemia, peritonitis or hemorrhage in an adult female, require a statement as to whether it was puerperal in character.

"In case of death from inanition, marasmus, mal-nutrition or dropsy, secure, if possible, a definite statement of cause.

"In case of death from violence or poison, have the death certificate state whether it was suicide, accident or homicide.

"In case of death from tonsillitis, spasmodic croup, or other suspicious disease of the throat, investigate as to the question of diphtheria, and require the certificate to show the facts.

"Do not accept the statement of 'heart failure' as a cause of death.

"Death certificates are required for still births and premature births, provided the fetus is twenty-eight weeks old. In all such cases be sure to see that the death certificate states whether the child lived.

"Place of Death.

"Please see that the exact place of death is shown by the certificate. It is extremely important that a death certificate shall not show the death at an incorporated city or town, if it occurs outside the city or town. It often happens that, through failure to observe this, the State Board of Health is unable to intelligently classify certificates according to place of death."

Then follows the estimates concerning death for the respective months. The table of deaths are next shown, classified according to counties and incorporated towns.

Then follows the tables of communicable diseases, said diseases being diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox and typhoid fever.

The remainder of the Bulletin is devoted to current topics concerning the prevalence of certain diseases, quarantine, vaccination, and whatever is of interest during the month.

REPORT OF STATE MEDICAL INSPECTOR OF CHINESE.

November 10, 1902.

The work done since taking up the duties of State Medical Inspector of Chinese has been, up to date, a preparatory work, looking toward a larger sphere of usefulness in the future. The most important feature has been the issuing, under authority of the State Board of Health, a circular or edict, printed in Chinese, prohibiting the spraying of clothing in Chinese laundries with water ejected from the mouth. One thousand of these circulars have been issued throughout the state and city of Denver. The city health authorities have given most valuable aid in placing a circular in each Chinese laundry in the city of Denver. (See circular following.)

It has been recommended that the bodies of all dead Chinese be inspected by the State Medical Inspector before burial, for the purpose of determining the cause of death. The Chinese seldom call in the services of an American physician, and a person may be suffering for a long time with an infectious or contagious disease in Chinatown without the city board of health being made aware of same through the usual channels. Hence the great danger of spreading disease. This is a most serious matter, and how to find such hidden cases is a problem not easy of solution.

The Chinese colonies of Colorado Springs and Colorado City have been visited and their quarters were found to be in much better sanitary condition than those of Denver. Opium smoking has many devotees in Colorado City among the white population. In Denver this fascinating and baneful drug is adding to its victims daily. The drug is sold openly in Chinese stores to white men and women who take it to their homes and smoke. I can not too earnestly recommend, if

it is possible, that some strict state law be enacted which can be enforced, prohibiting the sale of opium to whites. This cursed habit of opium smoking is ruining morally and physically hundreds of whites in the State of Colorado, and city of Denver especially.

Your Inspector sincerely hopes that it may be in his power to check this disgraceful evil in the early future.

The sanitary conditions of Chinatown on Wazee and Sixteenth streets, also of Chinatown back of Market street, is bad. Filth collects in piles in alleys and yards, making a most fertile field for the growth of disease-producing germs. The sanitary laws regarding Chinese settlements are in Denver, as in most American cities, too lax. The Chinese are a peculiar people and need peculiar legislation to meet their Oriental disregard of filth and disease.

In closing this report, I would again emphasize the opium evil besetting our city and state and urge immediate measures for its suppression. I would respectfully ask, if it be possible, for the sake of our young citizens who are tempted daily by some already degraded devotee of this fearful opium habit, that a large measure of authority be given the State Medical Inspector of Chinese, so that he can at once commence to check this rapidly growing evil.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BENNETT, M. D.,
State Medical Inspector of Chinese.

NOTICE.

It is hereby ordered that on and from date of this notice, that sprinkling clothing with water sprayed from the mouth by Chinese laundrymen must stop.

Owners of Chinese laundries will be held responsible by health officers in the State of Colorado, if they, or their employees, are detected using water in the mouth for sprinkling clothing, after publication of this notice.

By Order of the State Board of Health.

At the State Capitol, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

THE CLIMATIC TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

G. E. TYLER, M. D., DENVER, COLO.

There is practical unanimity of opinion among phthisiologists that the atmospheric question is the most important of all in the treatment of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, and it is that form of the disease only which I shall discuss.

The ideal climate for tuberculosis is one with pure air, little humidity, abundant sunshine, low wind velocity and low atmospheric pressure. Certain other features, as temperature, changeability and electrical reaction are also important, but these can not be disposed of so dogmatically.

No matter where the tubercular individual goes, the necessity of obtaining the purest possible air must be impressed upon him. The attention paid to this feature in some of the sanatoria located in what are considered unfavorable climates is to a large degree responsible for their success. On the other hand, failure to attend to this necessity explains many of the unfavorable terminations in suitable climates. It matters not how favorable the climate, if the patient shuts himself in doors, sleeps with his windows closed and takes quarters in a thickly populated district, he will not improve.

Humid climates enervate the already depressed consumptive, increase his expectoration and aggravate his cough; while dry climates have the opposite effect. As a general rule, draining of the subsoil with a corresponding diminution in the atmospheric moisture has a salutary effect on the climate, though this is not of universal application.

Other things being equal, that climate is best which has the maximum amount of sunshine, and for two reasons. First, because such a climate has a low percentage of humidity; and, second, because the patient is far more likely to be out of doors in sunshiny weather. It is possible, also, that the direct rays of the sun have a beneficial effect on the pa-

tient. High winds often prevent outdoor life; they are distinct disturbers of the nervous system, and as windy days are usually dusty days, the air passages are irritated. More infractions of the rules occur among school children on windy days and more crimes are committed on such days, showing the direct effect which winds have on the nervous system.

Altitude, or atmospheric pressure, is a very potent climatic factor. The last word remains to be said as to why tubercular patients do better at high altitudes. That it is not due to sparseness of population or to sanitation alone is proved by the fact that in Mexico and the Andes certain large commercial and unsanitary towns at an altitude of 7,000 to 13,000 feet contain very few cases of the disease. The theory has been advanced that as the lung must be always in motion in order to functionate, relative cessation of motion tends to the production of collapse, and that, therefore, the increased respiratory effort made necessary by the rarefied air limits the progress of the disease by aiding the unaffected lung tissue to continue to functionate. Whether this or any of the other theories heretofore advanced be correct, I do not pretend to say, but of the fact that high altitudes are advantageous to many cases of tuberculosis there can be no doubt.

As above indicated, the question of the effect of temperature can not be dogmatically settled. Neither hot nor cold climates are exempt from phthisis, and many sufferers from the disease are depressed by a high temperature while others feel chilly in a low. The temperature must be selected with reference to the comfort of the individual and that one should be chosen in which he finds outdoor existence most enjoyable. But tubercular patients, by a process of hardening, may come to enjoy a degree of cold which previously chilled and depressed them, and when this condition can be brought about, the cooler climates are the better.

The questions of diurnal variation, diathermancy and sudden changes are closely related. Dry rare atmospheres permit rapid radiation and resulting high diurnal variation, great difference between sun and shade temperature and sudden changes. Such a condition is not a disadvantage, for the days with high sun temperature offer comfortable existence in the shade and the nights grant refreshing sleep. But it is not an unmixed blessing, for sudden changes are frequent and the patient may catch cold by getting caught in an unexpected storm.

I have prepared a table to accompany this paper which gives the results of a study of the climatologic data of sixteen different stations, of the United States Weather Bureau. Among them are several in the Rocky mountain region, two in southern California, one in the state of Washington, one on the plains east of the Rocky mountain plateau, one at the international gateway between the United States and Mexico, and one on the Atlantic seaboard. With the exception of the record of sunshine the figures are the yearly averages for the ten years ending December 31, 1900, save in the case of Boise, Flagstaff and Grand Junction, in which the averages are for the two years ending December 31, 1900, earlier records not being available. As to the sunshine, some of the records are for but a year, while others are for periods of years, in each instance the largest record available having been studied. The density of population is from the United States census reports for 1900. In the absence of a better working formula it may be said that the purity of the atmosphere varies inversely with the density of population. As the density of population at the station is not shown by the census reports, that for the state in which the station is located is given, this being admittedly an unsatisfactory method of estimating purity.

New York state shows 152.6 persons to the square mile, and there are other states in the union more thickly populated. Arizona, on the other hand, has a density of but 1.1, while New Mexico has but 1.6, Colorado 5.2 and California 9.5. In other words, according to our formula, the air of New York state is 138 times more impure than that of Arizona, 95 times more than that of New Mexico, 29 times more impure than that of Colorado, and 16 times more impure than that of California.

As to relative humidity, New York has an average of 73.5, Spokane 63.6, while Phoenix has 37.9 and El Paso 37.5. Denver has but 48.2, while San Diego stands above New York, with 74.2, and Los Angeles has 71.6. The total precipitation is greater in New York, with its 42.44 inches, and least in Yuma, with 2.38 inches. Denver has but 14.09 and Grand Junction 7.25. That the total precipitation bears little relation to the humidity is illustrated by San Diego, which has an annual rainfall of but 7.82, while it has the greatest relative humidity of all the stations in the table.

New York averages 44 days with fog, Los Angeles 34, while Denver has but 3 and El Paso but .4.

Of the stations reporting the amount of sunshine, Phoenix leads with an annual average of 3,745.7 hours, 84 per cent. of the possible. Spokane has both the lowest number of hours, 2,311.5 and the lowest percentage of possible 49. This may appeal more forcibly to the imagination if put in the following way: New York's daily average of sunshine is 7.02 hours, that of Phoenix is 10.26 and of Denver 8.65. This means that a patient may sit in the sun 3.26 hours longer each day in Phoenix than in New York, even were the sunshine available in a city so crowded with high buildings. Yuma and Phoenix have 286 and 247 clear days each, while New York has but 120, less than half the number. North Platte and Yuma present the two extremes as to partly cloudy days, the former having 165 and the latter 63. Spokane has the most cloudy days, 168, and Yuma the least, 16.

New York has the highest average hourly velocity of winds, 12.47 miles, while Los Angeles has the lowest, 3.9. The comparatively low wind velocity in Colorado may surprise some, Denver showing 7.9, Pueblo 7.5 and Grand Junction 5.4. New York averages 37.2 days with gale, Denver 11.4, Grand Junction .5, Los Angeles and San Diego none. Arizona has the distinction of presenting both the highest and the lowest mean temperature, Yuma and Phoenix being the hottest of the sixteen stations and Flagstaff the coldest. The low relative humidity must, however, be considered in this connection, for in a dry climate extremes of heat and cold are far more easily endured than in a moist one. Los Angeles and San Diego are warm climates, with high humidity. The Colorado and Utah stations show cool climates with low humidity.

The atmospheric pressure varies inversely as the altitude, except that Yuma has a slightly lower pressure than New York, though its altitude is less. The difference in pressure between San Diego and Santa Fe is 6.61, and between New York and Denver is 5.04. In other words, the pressure of the air at sea level is 15 pounds to the square inch, while at Denver it is 12.36, and at Santa Fe it is 11.64.

The climate of the Rocky mountain region is shown by the figures here given to present slight humidity, low precipitation, little wind, few gales, almost entire absence of

fog, a large amount of sunshine and as great a variety of altitude, atmospheric pressure and temperature as one could ask. This is also the area of the least density of population, high diathermancy and marked electrical reaction. It, therefore, meets all the requirements laid down by phthisiologists.

There remains to be considered the importance of certain individual peculiarities which determine the choice of climate. A patient with an over-taxed heart should never be sent to a high altitude. Organic heart disease is a positive contraindication to high altitudes, but it is less the question of the existence or non-existence of valvular defect than of the ability of the heart to do its work. If the heart be overtaxed at a low altitude, it will aggravate the condition and hasten the end, if the patient go to a high altitude, and if compensatory hypertrophy has occurred at the low level, the period of compensation will likely be shortened by residence at a higher point.

The neurasthenic, the "nervous," the erethistic likewise do badly at higher altitudes. Such altitudes are stimulating, and the patient whose nervous system already demands sedatives will be harmed by the change. Yet a certain number of people of this class may be benefited by such a change. If the neurasthenia be due entirely to the exactions of a business career or of social life, and if the patient lead a quiet life at the higher level, improvement may occur. One of the reasons why some people long resident at high altitudes become neurasthenic and irritable is because they feel so stimulated by the climate that they work harder and more constantly than they would at lower levels, and thus exhaust their nervous energy.

There is quite a prevalent belief that albuminuria is a contraindication to high altitudes. If the renal lesions be accompanied by cardiac changes as so frequently is the case, this is undoubtedly true.

The stage of the disease must always be considered in advising a change of climate. Persons with active cavities are nearly always positively harmed by residence at high altitudes. The heart action, already rapid, becomes more so. The erethism, already manifest, increases. The hectic, already present, grows more marked. And the expense of the journey, the separation from home and friends and their deeds of ministry, are rewarded by a more speedy dissolution than

would have occurred at home. What need exists to impress this fact on the profession and laity in the East can only be realized by one who has practiced in the Rocky mountain region. Many of the cases of beginning softening are benefited by a change to a suitable climate, and with proper supervision quite a large percentage of this class obtain permanent arrest of the disease. It is not uncommon at Denver on examination of the chest of a patient for other purposes, to find quite unexpectedly the evidences of an arrested tubercular process. Usually the person in whom this discovery is made is in active business life, looks robust and has no symptoms or signs of activity. With proper care most of these remain as permanent arrests. What percentage it is manifestly impossible to decide, though it is undoubtedly large. First stage cases (and by this I mean those with the very slightest physical signs and with tubercule bacilli, but no elastic tissue) may confidently expect results from proper climatic selection. Many of this class obtain more than arrest of the disease, they obtain a cure. That is, all the symptoms and all the physical signs disappear and tubercle bacilli are not to be found in their sputa, so that the most painstaking examination reveals no evidence of the previous existence of the disease. If the change is to be made at all, the favorable time is that of the first stage and no unnecessary delay should be permitted after the diagnosis is made. Nothing is to be gained by a few weeks of treatment in a hospital at home, by rest and forced feeding, as has recently been suggested. The importance of complete painstaking examinations as soon as a suspicion of the disease arises, needs no further emphasis than the above facts. Hemorrhage is not a contraindication to high altitudes, unless it means the presence of cavity, but it is my conviction that pulmonary hemorrhage is more often rapidly fatal at high altitudes than at low ones.

The patient's responsiveness to heat or cold is important, for as above indicated, some experience exhaustion in warm climates, while others are depressed in cold ones.

The tractability of the patient has a direct bearing upon the prognosis. It is folly to send a person away for climatic reasons and not have him under competent medical supervision. But if he is nominally under supervision, but is wilful, unamenable to persuasion and unheeding of advice, his chances for improvement are small. He will be sure to take exercise when he should rest, he will insist on a room down

town, on frequent visits to theaters, on crowded assemblies, his hours will be irregular, and he will in numerous ways defeat the ends of intelligent climatic treatment.

The question of liability to homesickness is too likely to be overlooked. It is of doubtful wisdom to send a sick young person away from home alone, if he is strongly attached to his family. For homesickness is likely to come on, energy to be lost, despondency to ensue, nutrition to suffer and all climatic advantages overbalanced. Yet, if the change is to be made at all, it should be made early while the recuperative powers are sufficiently active to render depression less likely.

The finances of the patient are important. The poor man from the city can seldom afford the hazard of the change. When he leaves his home and seeks a more suitable climate, he goes to a land to which others likewise afflicted have turned. Instead of finding work suitable to his strength at proper remuneration, he finds many applicants for each position of that sort, and a resulting lower wage. He is also compelled to work when he should rest, he can not afford such food as his condition demands, and if the climate first selected proves unsuitable, he has no funds to try another. Worry and discouragement come upon him and he usually ends his days as a public charge. Consumption is a disease of the poor, but none but the rich can afford it.

To summarize. Climatic treatment is the most important of all remedial measures. Properly selected climates cause many arrests and a considerable percentage of cures. Early diagnosis is essential. Cavity cases are seldom benefited by climatic change, and they should not be sent to high altitudes. A rapid, weak heart, erethism and neurasthenia are contraindications for high altitudes. Profuse secretion is a contraindication for humid climates. Climates with high winds are to be avoided. The temperature should be selected in which the patient is most comfortable. The indigent, the rebellious, the nostalgic should not be sent away for climatic treatment. In all cases open air life and competent medical supervision at the place to which the person goes are essential.

CLIMATIC TABLE

Compiled from the Records of the U. S. Weather Bureau and the U. S. Census Reports.

	Density of population of state	Altitude	Mean pressure	Mean temperature		Relative humidity		Precipitation in inches	Number of days				Average hourly velocity of winds	No. of days with gales	Sunshine	
				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		Fog	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy			Hours per year	Per cent. of possible
New York, N. Y	152.6	314	29.77	49.2	53.3	76.	71.	42.44	44.	120	130	115	12.4	37.2	2,563 9	57
Denver, Colo	5.2	5,291	24.73	40.3	55.7	58.3	38.1	14.09	3.	151	157	57	7.9	11.4	3,158.5	71
Pueblo, Colo	5.2	4,685	25.26	40.2	58.6	60.8	34.1	12 56	2.8	160	152	53	7.5	15.	3,521.9	80
Grand Junction, Colo. (2)	5.2	4,608	25.36	42.2	59.5	54.	31.5	7.25	3.	164	131	70	5.4	.5	3,315.1	74
Santa Fe, N. M	1.6	7,013	23.28	40.7	53.3	53.9	34.2	13.04	1.1	210	112	43	7.3	2.6	3,333.8	75
Phoenix, Ariz	1.1	1,108	28.76	57.7	80.1	51.2	24.6	7,37	1.8	217	80	38	4.3	.8	3,745 7	84
Yuma, Ariz	1.1	141	29.74	60.3	82.2	56.5	25.8	2.38	.7	286	63	16	5.9	3.2	------	-----
El Paso, Tex	11.6	3,762	26.18	51.7	70.9	51.	23.9	7.64	.4	207	121	37	10.	32.4	------	-----
Boise City, Ida. (2)	1.9	2,739	27.17	42.6	58.7	73.	46.5	13.79	8.5	136	119	110	4.6	1.	2,585.5	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.4	4,366	25.64	45.	56.3	60.2	46.5	15.49	1.1	148	106	111	5.8	2.8	2,941.3	62
Helena, Mont	1.7	4,110	25.80	36.7	48.3	65.4	47.4	14.43	.4	123	110	132	7.5	11.5	2,545.7	55
North Platte, Neb	13.9	2,821	27.06	38.8	53.4	78.3	55.3	15.81	.5	144	165	56	9.6	11.	------	-----
Flagstaff, Ariz. (2)	1.1	6,907	23.34	34.3	54.5	----	----	17.94	0.	138	108	119	----	----	------	-----
Spokane, Wash	7.7	1,943	27.96	37.5	54.8	77.2	50.	19.28	16.5	91	106	168	5.9	1.	2,311.5	49
Los Angeles, Cal	9.5	338	29.63	53.6	64.	79.1	64.2	11.41	34.	152	171	42	3.9	0.	3,287.5	74
San Diego, Cal	9.5	87	29.89	56.1	63.4	78.8	69.7	7.82	17.2	244	66	55	5.7	0.	3,218.	62

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES,

WITH A LIST OF THE EMBALMERS LICENSED BY THE COLORADO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

To Transportation Companies and Their Agents, Health Officers, and all Others Concerned:

The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or bubonic plague is absolutely forbidden.

Bodies dead of the following diseases must be shipped under Rule 2 by embalmers holding certificates from the Colorado State Board of Health: Anthrax, croup, diphtheria, glanders, heart failure (without contributing cause), leprosy, membranous croup, scarlatina, scarlet fever and scarlet rash. In all such cases, after having been disinfected as directed in the regulations of the State Board of Health, the body must be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet and bandaged and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead-lined coffin, or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all encased in a strong, tight, wooden box. Or the body, having been prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all encased in a strong outside wooden box.

Bodies dead of abscess, blood poisoning, cerebro-spinal meningitis, consumption, enteric fever, erysipelas, hemorrhage of the lungs, measles, miner's asthma, miner's consumption, phthisis, puerperal fever, puerperal septicemia, pyemia, rubeola, septicemia, tubercular meningitis, tubercu-

lar laryngitis, tuberculosis and typhoid fever, must be shipped under Rule 3 by embalmers holding certificates from the Colorado State Board of Health.

In all cases under Rule 3, where the body has been prepared for shipment by being properly disinfected, as in rule 2, by an embalmer holding a certificate from the Colorado State Board of Health, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

Attention is called to the necessity of obtaining permission of the health officer at destination before shipping a disinterred body. It is also necessary when shipping under Rule 2 to telegraph the health officer at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.

In shipping cases into Michigan, under Rule 2 or Rule 3, it is necessary to obtain a permit from the health officer at destination before the shipment can be made, the penalty for failure to obtain said permit being one hundred dollars and imprisonment.

Bodies dead of all other diseases may be shipped by any person, but he must make oath that the body has been prepared in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health.

Licensed embalmers are furnished yellow transit permit blanks (shipping pasters) by the State Board of Health, and are expected to use them for all cases. Unlicensed undertakers must use the white transit permit blanks furnished by the transportation companies.

In all cases, no matter what the cause of death, a duplicate transit permit must be sent by the first train to the general baggage agent of the initial line, and by him to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, Denver, Colorado.

In every case the physician's or coroner's certificate and the permit of the local board of health must be filled out and properly signed, as well as the certificate of the undertaker. In case no physician has been in attendance, the coroner must certify to the cause of death.

The board of county commissioners of every county is required by law to appoint a physician as county health officer, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout the county, not including incorporated towns or cities. The mayor and council, or the trustees, of each incorporated city or town, are also required to appoint a physician as health officer for said

city or town. The permit of the local board of health should be signed by the health officer having jurisdiction where the death occurred.

The following is a complete list of the licensed embalmers of the Colorado State Board of Health, said licenses being good until December 31, 1902:

No. 1—Ace, George W., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

No. 100—Adair, I. H., Rocky Ford, Colorado.

No. 150—Altvater, F. J., Central City, Colorado.

No. 190—Allnutt, Frederic J., Greeley, Colorado.

No. 170—Amberg, C. Albert, Denver, Colorado.

No. 161—Anderson, J. L., La Junta, Colorado.

No. 177—Babcock, C. Hiram, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 2—Baker, Seth, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 3—Balmer, H. M., Fort Collins, Colorado.

No. 176—Barnes, Wilbur L., Denver, Colorado.

No. 188—Brukk, Bertha F., Denver, Colorado.

No. 179—Burnam, Chester J., Raton, New Mexico.

No. 4—Bannister, W. H., Grand Junction, Colorado.

No. 159—Bashor, W. H., Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

No. 5—Bell, J. B., Loveland, Colorado.

No. 6—Beyle, Erwin T., 410 Colorado avenue, Colorado City, Colorado.

No. 127—Beyle, F., 410 Colorado avenue, Colorado City, Colorado.

No. 8—Bills, E. Z., Longmont, Colorado.

No. 9—Bills, W. Z., Greeley, Colorado.

No. 145—Blakemore, Thomas, corner Mill and Main streets, Aspen, Colorado.

No. 79—Bossler, W. I., 1408 Larimer street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 10—Bostwick, George H., 929 West Eighth avenue, Denver, Colorado.

No. 80—Boyer, Henry, Georgetown, Colorado.

No. 149—Boylan, John F., Victor, Colorado.

No. 11—Buchheit, F. J., Boulder, Colorado.

No. 152—Buchheit, Mrs. Margaret, 1606 Pine street, Boulder, Colorado.

No. 101—Butterfield, J. H., 1858 Stout street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 109—Campbell, L. D., Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

No. 12—Cashin, W. J., Evanston, Wyoming.

No. 140—Chapman, Thomas N., 1625 Tremont street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 13—Condit, Elwyn W., Denver, Colorado.

No. 14—Cook, Theodore J., La Junta, Colorado.

No. 130—Cock, Walter, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 15—Cox, Charles W., Walsenburg, Colorado.

No. 81—Davidson, J. L., Golden, Colorado.

No. 93—Dearth, S. R., 614 Douglas avenue, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

No. 16—Deibert, George M., Florence, Colorado.

No. 185—Doran, James, Victor, Colorado.

No. 153—Dow, Andrew, Loveland, Colorado.

No. 165—Draper, W. Clarence, Trinidad, Colorado.

No. 154—Duff, J. A., Farmington, New Mexico.

No. 17—Dunn, Thomas F., Victor, Colorado.

No. 174—Dwyer, Thomas H., Denver, Colorado.

No. 138—Dyer, John L., 116 North Second street, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

No. 132—Fairley, C. W., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 157—Farnum, Mrs. Georgia, Red Cliff, Colorado.

No. 155—Farnum, W. H., Red Cliff, Colorado.

No. 120—Farr, Bertrand, McIntyre Building, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 114—Ferguson, Alfred A., Evanston, Wyoming.

No. 18—Fleming, R. J., 16 East Bijou street, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 121—Flood, John J., Boulder, Colorado.

No. 102—Folsom, W. H. C., Durango, Colorado.

No. 139—Ford, J. L., 1019 Nineteenth street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 94—Fry, Harry M., Raton, New Mexico.

No. 98—Gardner, Tom J., Las Animas, Colorado.

No. 21—Gesell, Henry, 116 South Third street, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

No. 22—Gibbs, D. J., Monte Vista, Colorado.

No. 122—Gilcrest, A., Brush, Colorado.

No. 23—Givens, J. R., Raton, New Mexico.

No. 24—Glenn, I. L., Telluride, Colorado.

No. 168—Goodman, George, Durango, Colorado.

No. 25—Gough, Walter, Fort Collins, Colorado.

No. 26—Gourley, A. L., 456 Main street, Grand Junction, Colorado.

No. 187—Hackethal, Theodore, Denver, Colorado.

No. 95—Haight, I. W., Salida, Colorado.

No. 103—Hall, B. R., 1625 Stout street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 189—Hall, George R. A., Cripple Creek, Colorado.

No. 128—Hallett, C. J., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 110—Harris, Ed L., Central City, Colorado.

No. 111—Harris, G. Emery, Sugar City, Colorado.

No. 163—Hofmann, Caspar, 324 Eighteenth avenue, Denver, Colorado.

No. 158—Holcomb, Harry S., Trinidad, Colorado.

No. 162—Holley, Benjamin A., Boulder, Colorado.

No. 29—Hood, A. F., Durango, Colorado.

No. 30—Horan, W. P., 1762 Stout street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 31—Hoskins, S. A., Del Norte, Colorado.

No. 33—Hursen, M. J., 1762 Stout street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 34—Hurst, O. M., Littleton, Colorado.

No. 32—Hunt, J. H., 201 North Fourth street, Victor, Colorado.

No. 160—Jackson, A. D., Sterling, Colorado.

No. 35—Jacobs, E. L., 112 North Main street, Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 36—Jensen, August, Holly, Colorado.

No. 37—Johnson, J. C., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 171—Johnson, Egmont C., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 38—Jones, E. G., 419 Fourth avenue, Longmont, Colorado.

No. 180—Killian, Joseph B., Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 66—Kinch, Mrs. L. S., Alamosa, Colorado.

No. 182—Kroeger, R. W., Denver, Colorado.

No. 39—Lampman, Oscar, 118 South Third street, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

No. 166—Leonard, Hubert F., Loveland, Colorado.

No. 40—Lewis, W. M., East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

No. 42—Longhurst, Thomas, 314 West Sixteenth street, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

No. 44—Macy, Thomas G., Greeley, Colorado.

No. 164—Mahan, Robert, 16 East Bijou street, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

No. 45—Martin, Harry D., 1723 Champa street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 43—Mackeon, James, Denver, Colorado.

No. 133—Maxwell, Isaac L., Lamar, Colorado.

No. 173—McCarthy, Henry M., Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 46—McCarthy, T. G., McCarthy Block, Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 156—McCormick, F. D., Florence, Colorado.

No. 169—McDill, D. H., Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 83—McGovern, E. P., 1442 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 47—McMahan, James F., Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 48—Mead, W. P., 1408 Larimer street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 104—Mellette, Marie C., 2030 Seventeenth street, Boulder, Colorado.

No. 49—Miller, Adam, 2752 Champa street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 84—Miller, C. M., Denver, Colorado.

No. 142—Miller, Frank, 1426 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 186—Miller, George L., Crested Butte, Colorado.

No. 134—Minton, Alexis D., 422 West Third avenue, Denver, Colorado.

No. 124—Moore, Miss Alberta R., 1625 Tremont street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 135—Moran, W. M., 1111 River street, Canon City, Colorado.

No. 51—Mulligan, J. D., 122 East Sixth street, Leadville, Colorado.

No. 52—Murphy, F. W., Colorado Casket Co., Denver, Colorado.

No. 53—Nash, W. D., 1625 Tremont street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 85—Nelson, James, Leadville, Colorado.

No. 55—Nicols, C. E., Black Hawk, Colorado.

No. 108—Olinger, G. W., 2409 15th street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 57—Osler, E. S., Fort Morgan, Colorado.

No. 125—Peterson, T. E., Durango, Colorado.

No. 136—Peterson, Mrs. Willie B., Las Vegas, New Mexico.

No. 99—Petty, Ben, Del Norte, Colo.

No. 148—Pfister, D. W., Victor, Colorado.

No. 175—Phipps, Alex. S., Canon City, Colorado.

No. 58—Pierson, James T., Ouray, Colorado.

No. 97—Prosser, H. G., Silverton, Colorado.

No. 113—Renouard, Edward J., 289 Fourth avenue, New York, N. Y.

No. 119—Rippey, Grove W., Montrose, Colorado.

No. 184—Robinson, George D., Lamar, Colorado.

No. 61—Rogers, Charles A., 1531 Champa street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 62—Rogers, I. N., 1531 Champa street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 86—Rollins, R. P., 1408 Larimer street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 116—Russell, John, 2941 Gallup avenue, Denver, Colorado.

No. 87—Sanders, Charles A., 2238 Welton street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 146—Schmidt, John, Aspen, Colorado.

No. 112—Schwarz, J. C., Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

No. 96—Shaw, F. R., Longmont, Colorado.

No. 141—Sherman, Eva A., Clarinda, Iowa.

No. 129—Simones, J. A., 1221 Wazee street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 64—Simpson, George, 929 West Eighth avenue, Denver, Colorado.

No. 88—Sipe, E. J., 408 Commercial street, Trinidad, Colorado.

No. 65—Smith, S. M., Idaho Springs, Colorado.

No. 172—Snyder, Sheldon S., Denver, Colorado.

No. 147—Sommers, Henry F., Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

No. 67—Sprinker, H. J., Rocky Ford, Colorado.

No. 143—Strawn, William M., 1531 Champa street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 68—Strong, O. W., 202 North Second street, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

No. 178—Sullivan, Daniel J., Denver, Colorado.

No. 137—Sutton, Lewis M., 1740 Champa street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 70—Thompson, G. S., La Junta, Colorado.

No. 183—Thompson, Roy D., Cripple Creek, Colorado.

No. 71—Thompson, W. G., 1529 Tremont street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 89—Trathen, John, Idaho Springs, Colorado.

No. 92—Trezise, J. G., Eleventh and Pearl streets, Boulder, Colorado.

No. 167—Tubbs, Jackson, Newcastle, Colorado.

No. 72—Turnbull, Alexander, 9 South Howard street, Spokane, Washington.

No. 115—Valien, G. C., Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 151—Wallick, Charles E., Loveland, Colorado.

No. 144—Warren, William, Amethyst Postoffice, Colorado.

No. 74—Waters, F. B., 929 West Eighth avenue, Denver, Colorado.

No. 76—Wenz, L., F street, Salida, Colorado.

No. 78—Whitehead, Melvin, 2409 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colorado.

No. 105—Whiton, E. T., Board of Trade, Pueblo, Colorado.

No. 126—Wilson, A. E., 626 Main street, Canon City, Colorado.

No. 90—Wood, Louis J., 110 South Fifth street, Canon City, Colorado.

No. 54—Woods, W. S., Monte Vista, Colorado.

No. 73—Voorhees, I. R., La Veta, Colorado.

No. 117—Young, C. C., 1442 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

AUTHORITY OF STATE AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH OVER THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

State of Colorado,
Dep't of Public Instruction.
Denver, Colorado, January 22, 1902.

Whereas, The State Board of Health is endowed by law with plenary police powers in the supervision of public health, and exercises full control of matters connected therewith, and

Whereas, The local boards of health in the state of Colorado are authorized by statute to adopt certain regulations for the protection of the public health and for the prevention of the introduction and spread of infectious and contagious diseases, and

Whereas, Many of said boards have adopted such regulations, therefore,

It is hereby ordered by the State Board of Education, in accordance with section 3966, Mills' Annotated Statutes, that all school boards of the state of Colorado be instructed to comply strictly with all such regulations as pertain to their schools, when the same have been approved by the State Board of Health.

HELEN L. GRENFELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES C. POST,
Attorney General,
DAVID A. MILLS,
Secretary of State,
State Board of Education.

Note the following sections in 2 Mills' Annotated Statutes:

3966. Concerning power of State Board of Education to make rules.

3972. Duties and power of State Superintendent.

3973. State Superintendent has general supervision of county superintendent.

3984. County superintendent obey instructions of State Superintendent.

4012. Local school boards may make rules not inconsistent with instructions of State Superintendent.

DISINFECTION AFTER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.*

BY G. E. TYLER, M. D., DENVER, COLO.

In the management of acute contagious diseases the health officer has four methods, the neglect of any one of which would be fatal to his success. These are: The isolation of victims of the disease, the detention during a proper period of those who are exposed, the destruction of all sources of contagion, and in certain instances the protection by vaccination or inoculation of those otherwise subject to the disease. The importance of a thorough knowledge of the methods of destroying contagion is hard to over-estimate. Yet it is probably no exaggeration to say that but a very small minority of physicians, and a far less percentage of the laity, possess accurate knowledge of the subject. It is the purpose of this article to set forth some necessities and to describe the methods of disinfection in detail. Disinfecting a room or house is an intensely practical task. No mere text-book knowledge is sufficient for its proper performance. To illustrate: More than one case has occurred where a health officer has practiced so-called disinfection without attempting to prevent the escape of the disinfecting gas, even by the closure of windows. Other cases are known where it has been performed with so inefficient strength of gas that the occupants of the room remained in the room without serious inconvenience. In other cases the burning of a sulphur candle or the sprinkling of a little formalin about the room, has been the only disinfection practiced, even after smallpox or scarlet fever.

It may be well at the outset to enumerate certain difficulties which constantly arise in the work of disinfection. The open character of many houses, especially in the country districts, is one which is hardest to meet. In many of them, so to

*Read before the Colorado State Medical Society June 19, 1901.

close the openings as to prevent the escape of a gas is an impossibility. In such an instance there are but two solutions of the problem—either the house must be destroyed or the disinfection must be by other than gaseous agents. A thorough washing with hot water, and later a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate is the most satisfactory treatment of premises of this class which can not be burned. The second difficulty is the bleaching of fabrics, the corroding of metals and the discoloration of paints and varnish. It is highly desirable to use a disinfectant which will neither corrode nor bleach, for to prevent tell-tale spots is absolutely necessary to the popularization of disinfection. Other things to be considered are the possibilities of a destructive fire, when an agent is used which requires fire, the cost of the disinfectant, and, above all else, the effectiveness of the agent used.

The discovery of an absolutely satisfactory disinfectant is still in the future. Barring steam disinfection, which is the best of all, but impossible of general application, there remain but two gaseous disinfectants which have stood the test. These two are sulphur dioxide and formaldehyde gas. With these two, or with either, and a good liquid disinfectant for supplementary work, satisfactory disinfection in most instances may be performed. It is essential that whichever be used certain definite rules be strictly followed. To accomplish this the work should be done only by trained persons. To permit disinfection by the family, except in rare instances, is worse than useless, for the reason that it is imperfectly and improperly done, and a false sense of security is thereby fostered.

Whichever disinfectant be used, the first essential is absolutely to close all orifices of whatever character. The best way to do this is by the use of paper, gummed on one side. The adjacent surfaces to which the paper is to be attached are to be washed with a liquid disinfectant, such as bichloride, prior to putting on the paper. The paper is then adjusted so as to cover all cracks, in order that the gas may not escape. If even a small crack be left the gas rapidly decreases in strength and becomes totally inefficient as a disinfecting agent. The clumsy attempts to close cracks by stuffing in some old clothing is but futile. The gas permeates the clothing, and disinfection is, therefore, imperfectly performed. The gummed paper above spoken of is not only satisfactory but inexpensive, and should be kept on hand by every health

officer. It is also necessary, no matter what disinfectant be used, thoroughly to spread out all sheets, mattresses and bed clothing of all sorts, to open closets and drawers and scatter their contents about, to stand books on end and to spread out their leaves, unless the books can be burned.

When sulphur is used, moisture must be provided, for without it sulphur is practically inert. To accomplish this steam must be generated in the room, or there must be an open vessel containing water. A good method is to take a tub and fill it two-thirds full of water, and in this water to place bricks, upon which the iron or earthenware vessel should rest. At least five pounds of sulphur should be used for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. Alcohol should be freely poured over it and a match applied. Even then the sulphur will sometimes cease to burn, thereby rendering disinfection inefficient. With the precautions above mentioned, danger from fire ought to be avoided, though some careful men have had disastrous fires in spite of all precautions. The house should be kept tightly closed for at least twenty-four hours when sulphur is used; where it is absolutely necessary that the house be occupied at night, two separate days of twelve hours each may be utilized, the amount of sulphur for the two days being ten pounds for each 1,000 cubic feet, or just twice the amount for one day of twenty-four hours.

There are two methods of disinfection by formaldehyde. One is by the use of the generator in which the formaldehyde gas is liberated by the application of heat; the other by the method commonly known as sprinkling, or better, spraying. Most of the formaldehyde generators and lamps now on the market are inefficient. There are, perhaps, no more than two which are suitable for ordinary purposes which generate sufficient formaldehyde gas to be effective. The others set free formaldehyde gas for a short time, but soon fail to liberate it, and the disinfection is, therefore, inefficient. There is the same or greater danger of fire with this method as in the one above mentioned. The second method of using formaldehyde is by spraying it upon surfaces from which it can readily evaporate, this being improperly termed "sprinkling." This is mentioned because the distinction between sprinkling and spraying is quite important from the standpoint of effectiveness. It is essential that the formaldehyde solution be sprayed with so even and fine a spray that it shall generate formaldehyde, and not paraform, as occurs when it is merely sprinkled upon the sheet.

The method of disinfection by spraying formaldehyde is thus described by Dr. Chas. W. Behm in a pamphlet issued by the Chicago health department:

METHOD OF OPERATION.

"When a house is to be disinfected all crevises around windows, doors, transoms and all openings into the rooms should at first be thoroughly sealed up, with strips of gummed paper about two inches wide and two feet long, to make the rooms as air tight as possible. The surfaces under these strips should first be wiped with a cloth dampened in bichloride solution, 1-1000, for the purpose of removing all germs which would be sealed under the strips covering the crevices. The stoves, fire places and flues should also be closed or, when it can be done, several thicknesses of newspaper placed over the opening next to the stove and the stovepipe set on that. The draught caused by chimneys would soon weaken the quantity of the gas in a room, and just that much reduce the proper quantity necessary for the disinfection.

"The beds should then be torn apart, the pillows hung over the backs of chairs or on lines, blankets and quilts hung over chairs as loosely as possible, bureau drawers are to be opened and the contents scattered and loosened; folded clothing must be unrolled. Books which came in contact with, or were used by the patient, must be set on end and the pages spread to their greatest extent. Rugs which, through neglect, were permitted to remain in the sick room, must be lifted up on chair backs, to allow the gas to come in contact with every part of them. Open clothes closets and separate the clothes. Clothing which the patient wore during his or her sickness must be thoroughly looked after, and should be hung on lines stretched across the rooms. This also applies to all soiled clothes, handkerchiefs, etc.

"The patient should be given an antiseptic bath and fresh clothes put on before being allowed to mingle with other people. This is especially of importance after smallpox and scarlet fever (and it might be said of any other infectious disease), as no matter how thorough would be the disinfection, if this bath and fresh clothing be omitted the rooms are liable to again be reinforced, and the disinfection would be worse than useless.

"After everything has been hung out and scattered about, a clothes line is stretched across the middle of the rooms, and on this line bed sheets are suspended, fastened by their edges with safety pins. They should not be doubled over the line. The sheets must hang high enough to clear the floor, and under them newspapers should be spread, to catch any drops of formaldehyde which might spatter in the sprinkling process.

METHOD OF OPERATION.

"Sheets can be multiplied to any number, but one must be used for every 1,000 cubic feet to be disinfected. Everything then being in readiness for applying the formaldehyde solution, the operator takes the sprinkling apparatus in the left hand and the bulb in the right and, compressing it, forces the solution in very fine streams on the sheets. The operator should stand about three feet from the sheets to be sprayed. Here again care must be taken to spread the solution over the sheets as evenly as possible, but not to saturation, going over each sheet but once. One sheet will carry about six ounces, but more should not be applied to any one sheet. Experimental research has shown that the minimum required is at least 180 c. c., or 6 oz., for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the rooms to be disinfected. (The Colorado State Board of Health requires the use of seven ounces to each 1,000 cubic feet.)

"A damp towel folded to several thicknesses and tied over the nose will permit the person using the apparatus to remain a little longer near the sprayed sheets. Always commence spraying the farthest sheet, working out, and after all have been sprayed the rooms should be left and the door of exit sealed at once. Thus prepared, the rooms should be left closed at least eight hours, where the conditions of the premises are good, but where poor conditions prevail a longer time may be required, according to the judgment of the disinfector. If large halls or school rooms are to be disinfected, several bottles should be filled beforehand to facilitate the work.

"After the termination of the disinfection, the door is again opened and some of the gas allowed to escape before entrance is made into the rooms. Then one window after another is to be opened and the sheets taken down. If care has been taken in the sprinkling, and none of the solution dropped

on the floor or carpets, the rooms can be occupied from one-half to one hour after opening. Should there be any odor of formaldehyde gas after one hour, a little ammonia water and oil of peppermint sprinkled around the rooms will soon dispel all traces of the irritating gas.

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN DISINFECTION.

"When the temperature is low, or near the freezing point, the full 40 per cent. solution should be used; this also holds true till the temperature of the rooms reaches 78-80° F. When above that, disinfection will be much facilitated if the solution is diluted, and in excessively hot weather and rooms the solution can even be diluted one-half or more and then sprayed, depending greatly on the evaporation in the rooms. It is this added water, producing a "moister gas," which will very markedly add to the value of disinfection. But the minimum of the actual 40 per cent. solution must then still be six ounces for every 1,000 cubic feet."

There needs to be mentioned the disinfection of the physician himself. I know personally of two cases of scarlet fever, occurring during the past three months, traceable to the carelessness of physicians in this manner. No physician should think of attending a case of contagious disease without unusual precautions to prevent carrying it in his clothing. The preparation best devised to effect this end is an antiseptic suit, devised by Dr. Jesse Hawes, and exhibited at the meeting of the Colorado State Medical Society in 1899. It is far from neat in its appearance, but it leaves little or nothing to be desired in effectiveness. If it were made of different material, and had a better fit, the only objectionable features would be removed.

In attempting to give a brief outline of the methods of disinfection, no attempt has been made to cover the entire subject, but if the matter has been made clear to those upon whom the work of disinfection falls, the object which has been in mind will be attained.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Bull—As far as we know disinfection by heat (steam or fire) is the only absolutely thorough method that we have. The methods of disinfection by formaldehyde gas and sulphur

are not absolutely to be depended upon as applied to every-day work in household disinfection. These methods should be supplemented by the free fresh air and sunshine, Nature's disinfection. I have only to agree with Dr. Tyler in regard to the importance of making the room as nearly air-tight as possible by pasting over cracks and closing the room for twenty-four hours for fumigation. I have used sulphur—one pound to every one hundred cubic feet room space; it leaves an objectionable deposit of sulphur dioxide upon articles of clothing and tarnishes. During the past two years I have been using formaldehyde exclusively. The Marine Hospital service and the Indian School hospitals are using largely the Kuhn formaldehyde generator. This generator has proven the most satisfactory in my practice. It holds two quarts of wood alcohol, and will keep giving off gas actively for twenty-four hours. Physicians and nurses should use every precaution not to become carriers of contagion. A gown with a hood should cover the clothing and head of the physician when visiting a contagious disease, leaving only the face and hands exposed. I carry such a gown in my buggy in a tight tin can, in which I pour an ounce or more of formalin; by adopting such precautions the danger of carrying contagion is reduced to the minimum.

Dr. Espey—There is just one small item in regard to sulphur fumigation. It is the question of being sure that there is moisture in the room. I think that in fairly large rooms, and more particularly in winter time, and it is in winter time that the air does not take up much moisture—an open vessel of water is not sufficient. I make a practice of hanging sheets that are wrung out in water about the rooms. The atoms of water are taken up more readily by the atmosphere, and there is more certainty of sulphur dioxide being taken up by the atmosphere in an effective form.

Dr. Tyler—I meant to emphasize more than I did that both sulphur and formaldehyde are but surface disinfectants. The State Board of Health of Colorado has recommended sulphur in preference to formaldehyde in smallpox cases. There are, however, certain cases in which this agent can not be used. I believe, with Dr. Bull, that the Kuhn generator is satisfactory, and that there is one other on the market. I am satisfied that we have not yet had a satisfactory disinfectant.

LAWS PASSED AND FAILING TO PASS AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

House Bill No. 9, introduced by Mr. Ballinger.

AN ACT

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR 1901 AND 1902.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That there is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the salary of the Secretary, the contingent expenses of the State Board of Health, for sanitary analyses and for purposes of inspection for the years 1901 and 1902, the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000.00), the same to be drawn by vouchers certified by the President and Secretary of said Board; three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) for the year 1901 and three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) for the year 1902.

Sec. 2. Whereas, in the opinion of the general assembly, an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1901.

The bill as presented to the general assembly asked for fifteen thousand dollars per year, but did not pass, the amount being determined by the finance committee. Owing to the low appropriation the work of the Board has been greatly hampered. The Board was not able to conduct free water and food examinations, and many other important measures could not be carried out for want of funds.

House Bill No. 181, by Mr. Rawalt.

AN ACT

MAKING AN EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. In view of the present epidemic of contagious diseases, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the use of the State Board of Health in the suppression of said epidemic, the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000.00), the same to be drawn by vouchers certified by the President and Secretary of said Board.

Sec. 2. Whereas, in the opinion of the general assembly, an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1901.

The following bill entitled "Senate Bill No. 321" was introduced by Senator Ammons into the Thirteenth General Assembly, but failed to pass.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS, THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF IMPURE OR HARMFUL ARTICLES OF FOOD OR DRINK, TO MAKE CERTAIN ACTS MISDEMEANORS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT THEREOF, AND TO REPEAL ALL ACTS OR PARTS OF ACTS IN CONFLICT HEREWITH.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to prevent the adulteration of food, drink and dairy products, and to prevent the manufacture and sale of impure or harmful articles of food or drink.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Health is hereby given authority to make rules, regulations or orders for the pur-

pose of preventing the adulteration of food, drink and dairy products, and the manufacture or sale of impure or harmful articles of food or drink.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the objects of this act, the State Board of Health, by its officers, inspectors or agents, is hereby given authority to enter any premises, farm, ranch, creamery, butter factory, cheese factory, place of cold storage, restaurant, hotel, express office, railroad freight depot, railroad car or other place where food, drink or dairy products are prepared for market, stored or offered for sale, and to seize, condemn and destroy, or cause to be destroyed any such food, drink or dairy product found adulterated or unfit for human consumption.

Sec. 4. The State Board of Health shall have power to determine what constitutes the adulteration of food, drink or dairy products, and to determine whether any article or articles of food or drink manufactured or offered for sale is, or are, impure or harmful.

Sec. 5. Any company, corporation, firm or individual manufacturing, selling or offering for sale any adulterated food or dairy product, or any impure or harmful article of food or drink, or any company, corporation, firm or individual neglecting or refusing to comply with the rules, regulations or orders of the State Board of Health with reference to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each and every offense; Provided, that no company, corporation, firm or individual shall be prosecuted or convicted of any offense against said rules, regulations or orders till said rules, regulations or orders are published in some newspaper having a general circulation, or until said company, corporation, firm or individual shall be served with a copy of said rules, regulations or orders, and has had a reasonable time in which to comply with said rules, regulations or orders, and has failed to comply therewith.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to attend to the printing made necessary by this act, upon request of the State Board of Health, the expense of said printing to be paid out of the general fund.

Sec. 7. One-fifth of every fine imposed for violation of this act shall be paid to the complaining witness, and two-

fifths of every fine so imposed shall be paid into the general treasury of the state of Colorado, and placed to the credit of the State Board of Health, said funds to be subject to vouchers drawn by the President and Secretary of the State Board of Health, for carrying out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the district attorney in whose district the alleged violation of said rules, regulations or orders, or of this statute occurs, to institute proceedings under this act on complaint of the State Board of Health by its members, officers, inspectors or agents, or upon complaint of any citizen furnishing satisfactory proof of the existence of such violation, and to assist in every way possible the State Board of Health in enforcing the provisions and designs of this act.

Sec. 9. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The following bill entitled "House Bill No. 428," was introduced by Mr. Platt before the Thirteenth General Assembly, but failed to pass.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER, AND TO REPEAL ALL ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS IN CONFLICT HEREWITH.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. The office of State Dairy Commissioner is hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts relating to the office of State Dairy Commissioner are hereby repealed.

Senate Bill No. 232, by Senator Jefferson.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE COLLECTION OF MORTALITY STATISTICS, AND TO REPEAL ALL ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS IN CONFLICT HEREWITH.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to bury, inter, cremate, ship or otherwise dispose of the dead body of any human being in the state of Colorado, without first obtaining a burial permit from some duly appointed health officer. Upon the presentation to any health officer in the state of Colorado of a death certificate setting forth the exact name, age, sex, date of death and proper cause of death, said certificate being signed by the physician or surgeon in attendance upon the case at the time of death, or in the absence of an attending physician or surgeon, by the coroner, it shall be the duty of said health officer to issue a burial permit, said burial permit to show the disposition to be made of the body.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every health officer to forward to the State Board of Health every death certificate for which he issues or causes to be issued a burial permit, within seven days from the date the burial permit is issued.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to permanently file all death certificates, and said death certificates shall at all times be open for the inspection of those who are directly interested by reason of being related to the deceased, or by reason of being interested in the disposition of an estate. It shall also be the duty of the State Board of Health to furnish certified copies of death certificates upon request and the payment of one dollar for each certified copy.

Sec. 4. Whenever a body is buried in the state of Colorado without the issuance of a burial permit, it shall be the duty of the coroner to exhume the body in order to determine the exact cause of death.

Sec. 5. Any health officer who fails to forward the certificates in accordance with the regulations of section 2 of this act, shall be fined not less than five or more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to furnish local health officers with proper blanks for said death certificates and burial permits; said blanks to be printed by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. So much of sections 46, 47 and 48 of an act, entitled "An act to preserve the public health, to create local boards of health, to define the duties and powers of such boards, and to make certain acts misdemeanors, and to provide for the punishment thereof, and to repeal all acts in conflict herewith," approved April 17, 1893, as relates to the collection of death certificates is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect on and after July 1, 1901.

The following bill, entitled "Senate Bill No. 161," was introduced by Senator Ehrhart, before the Thirteenth General Assembly, but failed to pass.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PURITY OF WATER SUPPLIES AND TO REQUIRE CONSULTATION WITH THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEMS OF WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, from time to time, to consult with and advise the authorities of cities, towns and villages, or with corporations, firms or individuals, either already having or intending to introduce systems of water supply, drainage and sewerage, as to the most appropriate source of supply, the best practical method of securing the purity thereof or of disposing of their drainage or sewage, having regard to the present and prospective needs and interests of other cities, towns, villages, corporations, firms or individuals which may be affected thereby. It shall also, from time to time, consult with and advise persons or corporations engaged in any manufacturing or other business, drainage or sewage, from which may tend to cause the pollution of any inland water, as to the best practicable

methods of preventing such pollution by the interception, disposal or purification of such drainage or sewage; Provided, That the expense of such consultation or advice, or of the experiments made for the purposes of this act, shall be borne by the said State Board of Health. All such authorities, corporations, firms and individuals are hereby required to give notice to said Board of their intentions in the premises, and to submit, for its advice, outlines of their proposed plans or schemes in relation to water supply and disposal of drainage and sewage; and all petitions to the legislature for authority to introduce a system of water supply, drainage or sewerage shall be accompanied by a copy of the recommendation and advice of the said Board thereon.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Health is hereby given authority to make rules, regulations and orders for the purpose of preventing pollution and securing sanitary protection of all streams and ponds used by any city, town, village, or water or ice company in the state of Colorado as sources of water supply, together with all springs, streams and water courses tributary thereto.

Sec. 3. Any city, town, village, company, corporation, firm or individual neglecting or refusing to comply with the regulations of the State Board of Health with reference to the purity of water supplies made under the authority of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for every offense; each day's neglect to comply with the regulations shall constitute a separate offense; Provided, That no city, town, village, company, firm or individual shall be prosecuted or convicted of any offense against such rules and regulations, until he shall be served with a copy of such rules or regulations, and has had a reasonable time thereafter with which to comply with such rules or regulations and has failed to comply therewith.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the State of Colorado to make prosecutions under this act on complaint of the State Board of Health.

MORTALITY STATISTICS

FOR

1901 and 1902.

TABLE 1.

DEATHS FOR 1901, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO IMPORTANT AGES.

	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Under 1	107	156	125	126	103	80	109	157	171	151	125	83	1,493
1 to 2	23	37	36	24	29	31	24	45	39	31	26	17	362
2 to 5	41	46	44	57	45	34	39	33	22	16	32	26	438
5 to 10	41	57	37	41	44	43	25	24	21	22	34	21	410
10 to 20	49	50	60	52	35	33	41	46	33	39	45	50	536
20 to 30	125	117	106	97	88	107	91	81	98	102	93	113	1,218
30 to 40	112	143	104	122	95	93	93	98	91	105	102	123	1,281
40 to 50	94	129	93	94	95	87	74	81	76	82	96	88	1,089
50 to 60	87	112	80	84	69	71	64	57	53	65	68	57	867
60 to 70	60	76	58	62	57	57	47	49	52	64	46	52	680
70 to 80	46	63	46	51	33	32	31	36	45	47	33	33	496
80 to 90	10	27	29	12	27	15	20	11	10	11	21	16	209
90 to 100	4	3	3	2	----	2	2	3	3	----	4	3	29
100 to 110	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	4
Unknown	4	1	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	----	2	26
Totals	808	1,047	825	825	721	687	666	725	718	737	725	684	9,168

Total deaths, December 1 to November 30, inclusive, 9,168.
Population, 539,700.
Annual death rate per 1,000, 16.33.

TABLE 2.

DEATHS FOR 1901, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX.

	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Male	522	630	467	480	439	422	396	441	440	459	446	439	5,581
Female	285	416	357	342	281	264	270	283	277	278	279	245	3,577
Not stated	1	1	1	3	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	10
Totals	808	1,047	825	825	721	687	666	725	718	737	725	684	9,168

TABLE 3.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1901.

	CITY OR TOWN	Population	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
1	Aguilar	698	3	6	2	1	------	------	2	------	1	1	1	2	19
2	Alamosa	1,141	2	3	1	1	5	2	3	------	------	------	1	1	19
3	Altman	659	1	3	2	4	------	------	------	1	1	1	------	1	14
4	Anaconda	1,059	1	2	3	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	------	24
5	Aspen	3,303	7	7	7	6	6	9	4	6	6	11	5	5	79
6	Berkeley	707	------	------	1	------	1	2	1	2	1	------	------	1	9
7	Black Hawk	1,200	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	------	5	2	3	1	24
8	Boulder	6,150	16	16	29	17	13	10	6	7	22	13	10	14	173
9	Breckenridge	976	2	------	2	------	------	------	------	2	6	------	4	1	17
10	Buena Vista	1,006	1	1	2	2	2	2	------	5	2	1	3	------	21
11	Canon City	3,775	8	4	7	6	4	9	9	14	9	15	17	10	112
12	Central City	3,114	4	2	3	6	11	10	7	7	6	3	2	3	64
13	Coal Creek	698	1	1	2	------	------	3	1	1	1	------	------	1	11
14	Colorado City	2,914	4	3	4	8	5	5	5	7	5	8	6	5	65
15	Colorado Springs	21,085	46	57	36	44	38	33	48	42	43	47	38	38	510
16	Creede	938	2	2	3	1	------	1	------	------	------	1	3	1	14
17	Crested Butte	988	5	3	1	2	------	------	------	3	1	1	2	3	21

TABLE 3—Continued.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1901.

	CITY OR TOWN	Population	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
18	Cripple Creek	10,147	31	29	18	16	30	19	9	12	16	13	11	15	219
19	Del Norte	705	------	5	3	5	1	2	4	1	1	------	3	3	28
20	Delta	819	2	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	------	25
21	Denver	133,859	242	317	246	245	189	216	217	222	193	217	232	195	2,731
22	Durango	3 317	7	16	3	8	6	11	13	6	6	5	9	4	94
23	Elyria	1,384	1	1	------	2	------	1	1	2	2	1	------	2	13
24	Erie	697	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	3
25	Florence	3,728	12	16	20	14	3	10	10	3	5	4	1	8	106
26	Fort Collins	3,053	23	15	17	7	7	4	2	2	6	5	5	7	100
27	Fort Morgan	634	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	------	1	4	2	------	21
28	Georgetown	1,418	2	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	27
29	Gillett	524	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2
30	Glenwood Springs	1,350	5	2	------	4	------	3	2	------	3	2	1	4	26
31	Globeville	2,192	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	5	4	3	------	2	26
32	Golden	2,152	2	5	2	4	2	7	1	3	3	5	6	1	41
33	Goldfield	2,191	3	6	4	8	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	39
34	Grand Junction	3 503	3	4	6	4	8	6	5	4	5	5	4	5	59
35	Greeley	3,023	3	10	3	5	5	3	2	5	4	6	6	4	56

36	Gunnison	1,200	1	2	1	4	4	6	3	1	3	2	3	2	32
37	Idaho Springs	2,502	8	5	3	12	4	8	3	1	4	3	5	5	61
38	Lafayette	970	4	1	------	2	3	1	------	4	3	2	1	1	22
39	La Junta	2,513	4	11	8	6	4	7	7	7	2	3	7	3	69
40	Lake City	700	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	2	1	------	1	2	9
41	Lamar	987	1	9	2	1	1	------	1	4	2	3	3	------	27
42	Las Animas	1,192	2	6	4	3	2	2	6	2	1	4	4	5	41
43	Leadville	12,455	30	41	30	28	32	22	17	18	20	20	28	17	306
44	Littleton	738	1	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2	3	3	3	14
45	Longmont	2 201	6	3	7	3	4	2	5	1	7	4	2	2	46
46	Louisville	966	2	------	3	4	------	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	20
47	Loveland	1,091	6	4	3	11	3	2	2	------	5	3	8	5	52
48	Lyons	547	------	------	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	------	5	17
49	Manassa	739	4	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	6
50	Manitou	1,303	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	6	8	1	1	2	28
51	Meeker	507	4	1	------	4	------	------	------	------	1	1	2	4	17
52	Monte Vista	556	3	5	7	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	------	32
53	Montrose	1,217	1	4	2	------	3	2	3	4	1	4	1	2	27
54	Nevadaville	823	------	3	4	2	------	------	------	------	------	2	1	1	13
55	Ouray	2,196	4	5	3	5	3	3	2	1	5	4	3	3	41
56	Pueblo	28,157	83	85	67	54	61	46	44	61	47	56	50	45	702
57	Rico	811	1	------	------	------	3	3	------	1	------	4	1	------	13
58	Rockvale	870	1	1	------	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	------	------	15
59	Rocky Ford	2,018	10	9	9	3	14	2	1	8	5	11	8	7	87

TABLE 3—Concluded.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1901.

	CITY OR TOWN	Population	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
60	Salida	3,722	9	11	6	9	4	4	9	8	7	5	12	15	99
61	San Rafael	700	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
62	Silver Cliff	576	3	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	2	------	1	------	10
63	Silver Plume	775	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	------	------	2	------	15
64	Silverton	1,360	6	3	2	2	1	9	2	9	3	1	8	4	50
65	South Canon City	958	2	------	1	2	1	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	8
66	Sterling	998	3	2	------	2	------	1	------	2	1	2	1	1	15
67	Sugar City	689	------	2	3	3	------	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	23
68	Telluride	2,446	1	7	2	3	11	4	6	7	3	7	9	32	92
69	Trinidad	5,345	12	14	15	14	10	11	13	18	15	13	10	14	159
70	Valverde	665	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	5
71	Victor, (Hastings P. O.)	1,174	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	1	------	4
72	Victor, (Teller Co.)	4,986	12	17	10	19	14	5	3	6	5	11	10	4	116
73	Walsenburg	1,033	1	4	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	------	28
	Totals	319,795	675	811	643	645	548	536	509	557	532	568	578	532	7,134

TABLE 4.

TOTAL DEATHS BY COUNTIES DURING 1901, EXCLUSIVE OF CITIES AND TOWNS MENTIONED IN TABLE 3.

	COUNTY	Population	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
1	Arapahoe	13,472	2	7	4	9	7	11	12	9	8	5	7	13	94
2	Archuleta	2,117	2	2	------	------	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	17
3	Baca	759	1	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	5
4	Bent	1,857	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	------	3	------	7
5	Boulder	12,701	6	7	13	11	9	3	6	7	4	8	8	8	90
6	Chaffee	2,357	------	2	3	5	------	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	19
7	Cheyenne	501	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	2
8	Clear Creek	2,387	3	5	2	2	1	1	------	2	------	4	3	------	23
9	Conejos	6,914	2	1	3	7	2	6	2	------	3	7	2	1	36
10	Costilla	4,632	------	------	2	5	2	3	3	------	------	3	------	1	19
11	Custer	2,361	4	3	2	------	3	1	------	------	------	1	2	1	17
12	Delta	4,868	1	4	7	2	4	1	3	3	7	5	7	5	49
13	Dolores	323	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
14	Douglas	3,120	3	1	3	2	------	3	2	6	3	------	3	1	27
15	Eagle	3 008	2	3	4	2	3	3	------	3	3	4	2	2	31
16	Elbert	3,101	1	------	------	------	2	------	1	1	2	------	------	1	8
17	El Paso	8,300	7	15	11	10	1	6	1	6	11	12	5	5	90

TABLE 4—Concluded.

TOTAL DEATHS BY COUNTIES DURING 1901, EXCLUSIVE OF CITIES AND TOWNS MENTIONED IN TABLE 3.

	COUNTY	Population	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
18	Fremont	5,607	4	8	4	6	4	7	6	6	3	5	4	4	61
19	Garfield	4,485	7	13	9	2	4	4	6	6	5	1	6	5	68
20	Gilpin	1,553	1	4	3	6	3	6	1	4	3	2	1	2	36
21	Grand	741	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
22	Gunnison	3,143	------	------	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	17
23	Hinsdale	909	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	1	1	3
24	Huerfano	7,362	5	11	12	16	11	8	11	7	10	9	4	12	119
25	Jefferson	7,154	4	9	3	3	6	7	6	6	10	2	3	6	65
26	Kiowa	701	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	3
27	Kit Carson	1,580	1	1	1	1	1	------	1	------	------	2	------	3	11
28	Lake	5,595	3	1	4	4	4	1	3	5	7	6	------	1	39
29	La Plata	3,699	4	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	------	1	1	22
30	Larimer	8,024	4	7	------	7	3	1	2	4	4	2	4	3	41
31	Las Animas	14,625	11	32	20	17	19	16	19	24	25	20	16	14	233
32	Lincoln	926	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	2
33	Logan	2,294	1	------	------	2	------	------	2	------	1	2	2	------	10
34	Mesa	5,764	5	6	5	6	5	5	6	6	4	3	1	5	57
35	Mineral	975	------	2	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	5

36	Montezuma	3,058	1	1	2	------	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	16
37	Montrose	3,318	2	1	1	------	2	------	4	------	3	2	2	1	18
38	Morgan	2,634	2	3	------	------	3	------	3	1	2	1	1	4	20
39	Otero	6,302	2	4	6	1	5	4	5	1	4	1	11	4	48
40	Ouray	2,535	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	------	------	1	16
41	Park	2,998	3	3	3	------	3	2	2	4	1	2	4	1	28
42	Phillips	1,583	2	1	------	1	1	6	4	2	------	3	------	------	20
43	Pitkin	3,717	------	1	1	2	2	1	------	5	2	8	1	2	25
44	Prowers	2,779	2	2	2	------	3	2	1	4	1	3	3	7	30
45	Pueblo	6,291	2	7	4	5	4	6	3	3	7	8	4	6	59
46	Rio Blanco	1,183	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	2
47	Rio Grande	2,819	------	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	27
48	Routt	3,661	2	1	2	------	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	24
49	Saguache	3,853	3	15	7	10	5	4	9	4	5	4	1	5	72
50	San Juan	982	1	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	5	------	------	2	11
51	San Miguel	2,933	------	1	1	2	2	2	------	2	3	1	2	------	16
52	Sedgwick	971	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	1	3	------	------	6
53	Summit	1,768	------	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	------	18
54	Teller	10,095	12	13	9	12	16	8	11	13	8	7	5	4	118
55	Washington	1,241	2	2	2	1	2	------	------	3	------	------	------	1	13
56	Weld	13,088	11	18	14	9	11	5	3	6	12	8	13	10	120
57	Yuma	1,729	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
	Totals	226,453	133	236	181	180	173	151	157	168	186	169	147	154	2,035

TABLE 5.

DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING 1901.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Diphtheria	19	24	16	20	29	13	13	4	12	18	25	19	212
Erysipelas	4	2	6	5	6	3	4	----	3	2	------	2	37
Measles	------	3	2	1	4	2	4	5	4	------	------	------	25
Rabies	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Scarlet fever	35	45	33	38	43	43	29	13	4	5	17	11	316
Smallpox	------	------	3	1	------	3	------	------	------	------	------	1	8
Syphilis	------	------	------	------	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	13
Tuberculosis of all kinds	125	145	97	99	95	107	112	112	93	106	108	104	1,303
Typhoid fever	49	16	11	10	6	12	13	20	45	45	69	37	333
Whooping cough	3	------	------	1	2	------	6	3	3	2	1	------	21
Totals	235	235	168	175	186	184	183	158	165	182	222	175	2,268

TABLE 6.

DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL CAUSES DURING 1901.

CAUSE	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Tuberculosis	125	145	97	99	95	107	112	112	93	106	108	104	1,303
Pneumonia	145	270	182	175	143	102	54	34	29	55	51	77	1,317
Accidental injuries	34	46	43	28	39	51	44	71	72	61	42	55	586
Organic heart disease	24	45	34	30	31	25	30	26	25	25	30	24	349
Infantile diarrhoea	6	1	4	2	5	7	32	77	72	61	31	13	311
Bright's disease	23	10	23	22	10	9	16	9	15	29	20	27	213
Congenital debility	7	15	8	16	12	11	11	14	20	21	25	19	179
Cerebral hemorrhage	9	15	19	16	15	24	13	22	17	15	15	11	191
Totals	373	547	410	388	350	336	312	365	343	373	322	330	4,449

TABLE 7.

TOTAL DEATHS FOR 1901, ACCORDING TO GROUPS AND SYSTEMS.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
General diseases	284	325	245	243	226	235	240	225	228	224	264	217	2,956
Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense	57	79	68	67	76	81	66	78	61	69	73	48	823
Diseases circulatory system	44	62	52	53	42	33	42	40	43	39	42	43	535
Diseases respiratory system	187	329	228	227	177	133	81	55	48	79	79	97	1,720
Diseases digestive system	60	61	54	48	32	41	80	150	142	118	89	58	933
Diseases of genito-urinary system and adnexa	34	30	38	47	27	26	29	23	34	43	31	45	407
Puerperal condition	12	21	16	10	24	17	11	8	10	5	7	11	152
Diseases skin and cellular tissue	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	4	4	2	21
Diseases organs of locomotion	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Malformation	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	3	4	20
Infantile	8	17	10	20	12	17	16	25	34	39	42	31	271
Old age	11	27	18	15	12	10	13	15	10	8	21	19	179
External violence	69	67	72	62	75	70	63	85	89	81	59	98	890
Ill-defined diseases	38	26	19	32	17	24	18	20	16	25	10	11	256
Totals	808	1,047	825	825	721	687	666	725	718	737	725	684	9,168
Still births	25	20	14	18	18	30	16	23	22	27	29	23	265

TABLE 8.

1901.

TOTAL DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES (BERTILLON SYSTEM).

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
1 Typhoid fever, (abdominal typhus)	49	16	11	10	6	12	13	20	45	45	69	37	383
2 Exanthematous typhus	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
3 Recurrent fever	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
4 Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	2
4a Malarial cachexia	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
5 Variola	----	----	3	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	1	8
6 Measles	----	3	2	1	4	2	4	5	4	----	----	----	25
7 Scarlatina	35	45	33	38	43	43	29	13	4	5	17	11	316
8 Whooping cough	3	----	----	1	2	----	6	3	3	2	1	----	21
9 Diphtheria and croup	19	24	16	20	29	13	13	4	12	18	25	19	212
9a Diphtheria	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10 Grippe	5	49	27	16	5	4	2	----	----	1	----	4	113
11 Sweating or miliary fever	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
12 Asiatic cholera	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
13 Cholera nostras	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	3	1	1	----	10

TABLE 8—Continued.

1901.

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
14 Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	8	6	2	2	27
14*a* Epidemic dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pest (plague or bubonic plague)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Leprosy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Erysipelas	4	2	6	5	6	3	4	.....	3	2	.....	2	37
19 Other epidemic affections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Purulent and septicaemic infection	8	11	9	15	8	10	8	11	11	4	9	8	112
21 Glanders and farcy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Malignant pustale and charbon (anthrax)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Actinomycosis, trichinosis, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Pellagra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Tubercle of the larnyx	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	7
27 Tubercle of the lungs	121	136	94	93	90	100	104	104	87	103	102	98	1,232
28 Tubercle of the meninges	.....	7	1	6	5	4	5	6	3	1	3	4	45
29 Abdominal tubercle	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	16
30 Pott's disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

31	Cold abscess and abscess by congestion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	White swelling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Other tuberculous affections	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5
34	Generalized tuberculosis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
35	Scrofula	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
36	Syphilis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	13
36*a*	Soft chancre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Blennorrhagia of the adult	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Gonorrhoeal affections of the child	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	3	1	2	1	13
40	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver	3	2	13	3	6	5	13	6	4	5	5	2	67
41	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	1	17
42	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	5	3	4	2	7	42
43	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	4	1	3	.....	2	2	19
44	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
45	Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs and of organs not classified	6	6	5	12	1	7	5	3	7	5	2	4	63
46	Other tumors (tumors of female genital organs excepted)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
47	Acute articular rheumatism	5	5	5	6	3	1	6	1	.....	3	2	.....	37
48	Chronic rheumatism and gout	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	8
49	Scrobutus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 8—Continued.

1901.

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Concluded.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
50 Diabetes	5	5	1	.....	1	7	1	3	5	1	1	.....	33
51 Exophthalmic goitre	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
52 Addison's disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
53 Leukaemia	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6
54 Anæmia; chlorosis	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	12
55 Other general diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56 Alcoholism, acute or chronic	10	4	10	4	6	7	6	4	10	6	7	5	79
57 Saturnism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Other trade or occupation intoxications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59 Other chronic poisonings	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Totals	284	325	245	243	226	235	240	225	228	224	264	217	2,956

II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60 Encephalitis	1	4	4	3	6	9	3	4	1	2	7	4	48
61 Simple meningitis	13	26	15	13	14	16	19	11	15	13	9	11	175
61a Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	7	9	4	8	3	9	4	7	7	6	5	3	72
62 Progressive locomotor ataxia	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11

63 Other diseases of the spinal cord	3	2	------	1	1	------	------	------	2	3	2	2	16
64 Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage	9	15	19	16	15	24	13	22	17	15	15	11	191
65 Cerebral softening	-----	1	3	2	------	------	1	2	1	2	1	------	13
66 Paralysis without specified cause	7	6	7	4	17	6	15	12	4	8	8	7	101
67 General paralysis	------	------	1	2	2	1	------	2	3	4	5	1	21
68 Other forms of mental alienation	4	------	1	3	------	4	2	3	1	------	2	3	23
69 Epilepsy	3	1	3	4	2	2	------	4	1	3	------	3	26
70 Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	2
71 Convulsions of children	4	7	8	6	11	6	8	5	7	7	13	3	85
72 Tetanus	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	2	------	------	1	------	5
73 Chorea	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	2
74 Hysteria	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	2
74*a* Neuralgia	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
74*b* Other diseases of the nervous system	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	5	3	------	26
75 Diseases of the eye and its adnexa	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
75*a* Follicular conjunctivitis	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
75*b* Trachoma	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
76 Diseases of the ear	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2
Totals	57	79	68	67	76	81	66	78	61	69	73	48	823

TABLE 8—Continued.

1901.

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.

	DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
77	Pericarditis	3	5	.....	6	2	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23
78	Acute endocarditis	5	4	5	9	1	1	2	6	5	3	1	2	44
79	Organic diseases of the heart	24	45	34	30	31	25	30	26	25	25	30	24	349
80	Angina pectoris	3	2	7	2	1	4	2	3	7	1	3	.....	35
81	Affections of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	3	20
82	Thrombosis and embolism	2	1	4	3	3	.....	3	1	1	3	4	4	29
83	Affections of veins, (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5
84	Affections of the lymphatic system	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
85	Hemorrages	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	.....	9	28
86	Other affections of the circulatory apparatus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Totals	44	62	52	53	42	33	42	40	43	39	42	43	535

IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.

87	Diseases of the nasal fossae	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
88	Affections of the lary x	2	2	3	4	1	2	7	2	4	1	4	1	33
89	Affections of the thyroid body	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
90	Bronchitis, acute	8	20	13	14	9	5	2	2	------	3	6	2	84
91	Bronchitis, chronic	------	6	4	8	2	1	2	------	------	1	1	3	28
92	Broncho-pneumonia	16	15	10	11	6	7	4	2	3	1	1	2	78
93	Pneumonia	145	270	182	175	143	102	54	34	29	55	51	77	1,317
94	Pleurisy	2	1	1	1	------	4	2	5	2	1	3	------	22
95	Pulmonary congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	4	2	3	6	6	2	3	-----	2	2	------	2	32
96	Gangrene of the lung	------	------	1	------	2	------	------	1	------	1	------	------	5
97	Asthma	3	4	5	5	6	5	1	3	3	4	6	------	45
98	Emphysema of the lungs	1	4	2	1	2	------	------	------	------	1	------	1	12
99	Other diseases of the respiratory apparatus (phthisis excepted)	6	5	4	2	------	5	6	6	5	9	7	9	64
	Total	187	329	228	227	177	133	81	55	48	79	79	97	1,720

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

100	Affections of the mouth and its adnexa	1	------	1	------	1	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	4
101	Affections of the pharynx	------	1	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
102	Affections of the oesophagus	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	3
103	Ulcer of the stomach	2	5	1	------	1	1	1	------	1	------	3	1	16
104	Other affections of the stomach (cancer excepted)	8	11	4	4	3	3	5	16	14	11	9	6	94

TABLE 8—Continued.

1901.

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS—Concluded.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
105 Diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years)	6	1	4	2	5	7	32	77	72	61	31	13	311
105*a* Diarrhoea and enteritis, chronic	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	1	2	1	27
106 Diarrhoea and enteritis (two years and over)	4	6	6	4	2	2	5	4	6	10	10	4	63
107 Intestinal parasites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108 Hernias and intestinal obstructions	8	7	6	7	4	1	5	5	10	8	6	7	74
109 Other affections of the intestines	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	13
109*a* Diseases of the anus and fecal fistulas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
110 Icterus, grave	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
111 Hydatid tumors of the liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112 Cirrhosis of the liver	5	7	4	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	4	3	45
113 Biliary calculi	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5
114 Other affections of the liver	2	4	2	5	2	4	4	4	7	.....	7	.....	41
115 Affections of the spleen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116 Peritonitis, simple (puerperal excepted)	15	8	18	11	6	8	14	15	13	12	13	20	153
117 Other affections of the digestive apparatus (cancer and tubercle excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
118 Appendicitis and phlegmon of the iliac fossa	6	6	5	12	3	8	7	9	5	9	2	3	75
Totals	60	61	54	48	32	41	80	150	142	118	89	58	933

VI. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.

119	Nephritis, acute	8	12	7	18	11	12	7	7	15	9	8	5	119
120	Bright's disease	23	10	23	22	10	9	16	9	15	29	20	27	213
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa	1		1	2	1				1	1	2	5	14
122	Calculi of the urinary tract		1	2										3
123	Diseases of the bladder		2	2		3			1		1	1	1	11
124	Diseases of the uretha	1	1			1								3
125	Diseases of the prostate	1					1	1					2	5
126	Non veneral diseases of the genital organs of the male							1		1				2
127	Metritis								1					1
128	Uterine hemorrhage, non-puerperal						1				1			2
129	Uterine tumor, non-cancerous				2		1	3	1				2	9
130	Other diseases of the uterus		1	1	2		2	1	1	1			2	11
131	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary				1				2		1		1	5
132	Other diseases of the genital organs of the female		3			1			1	1	1			7
133	Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)			2										2
	Totals	34	30	38	47	27	26	29	23	34	43	31	45	407

TABLE 8—Continued.

1901.

VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
134 Accidents of pregnancy	1	2	2	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	15
134*a* Labor, normal	.....	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	14
135 Puerperal hemorrhage	1	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
136 Other accidents of labor	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
137 Puerperal septicaemia	9	13	9	2	12	13	5	4	4	3	4	10	88
138 Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	2	1	5	.....	1	.....	16
139 Phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140 Other puerperal accidents, sudden death	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
141 Puerperal diseases of the breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	12	21	16	10	24	17	11	8	10	5	7	11	152

VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.

142 Gangrene	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	2	2	11
143 Furnucle (Carbuncle)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
144 Phlegmon, warm abcess	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
145 Tinea favus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145*a* Tinea tonsuraus, tricophyton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

145*b* Pelades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145*c* Itch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145*d* Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Totals	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	4	4	2	21

IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

146 Affections of the bones (nontuberculosis)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
147 Arthritis and other diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148 Amputation	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
149 Other affections of the organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Totals	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5

X. MALFORMATIONS.

150 Malformations (stillbirths not included)	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	3	4	20
Totals	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	3	4	20

TABLE 8—Continued.

1901.

XI. EARLY INFANCY.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
150a The newborn and nurslings departing from hospitals without having been sick	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
151 Congenital debility, icterus and selerema	7	15	8	16	12	11	11	14	20	21	25	19	179
152 Other diseases of early infancy	1	2	.....	4	.....	2	2	2	2	8	1	.....	24
153 Lack of care	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	8	12	10	16	12	66
Totals	8	17	10	20	12	17	16	25	34	39	42	31	271

XII. OLD AGE.

154 Senile debility	11	27	18	15	12	10	13	15	10	8	21	19	179
Totals	11	27	18	15	12	10	13	15	10	8	21	19	179

XIII AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.

155 Suicide by poison	3	2	4	3	5	2	4	4	1	3	10	4	45
156 Suicide by asphyxia	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
157 Suicide by hanging or strangulation	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	7
158 Suicide by drowning	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

159	Suicide by firearms	3	6	2	------	3	2	5	3	6	3	4	2	39
160	Suicide by cutting instruments	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	3
161	Suicide by jumping from high places	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
162	Suicide by crushing	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
163	Other suicides	------	1	2	2	------	2	------	1	------	------	1	1	10
164	Fractures	3	5	8	3	4	9	3	5	4	10	8	7	69
165	Sprains	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
165*a*	Luxations	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
166	Other accidental traumatisms	25	28	29	23	31	32	25	45	46	46	28	42	400
167	Burns and scalds	3	2	3	1	3	2	------	6	6	4	3	3	36
168	Burns from corrosive substances	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	2
169	Insolation	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
170	Freezing	2	------	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	5
171	Electrical disturbances	------	1	------	------	1	2	2	6	8	1	------	3	24
172	Accidental submersion	1	------	1	------	------	6	12	8	8	------	3	------	39
173	Prostration	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1
173*a*	Inanition	15	15	9	16	9	6	3	------	------	------	------	------	73
174	Absorption of deleterious gases (suicide excepted)	7	1	3	4	6	1	------	------	1	5	------	27	55
175	Other acute poisonings	5	1	3	------	3	3	3	3	6	5	2	6	40
176	Other external violence	1	4	5	8	9	3	2	1	------	3	------	1	37
	Totals	69	67	72	62	75	70	63	85	89	81	59	98	890

TABLE 8—Concluded.

1901.

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

DISEASES	Dec. 1900	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
177 Dropsy	3	4	3	7	2	4	2	3	3	4	------	2	37
178 Sudden death	1	1	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	4
179 Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death	33	21	17	25	15	19	16	16	13	20	11	9	215
Totals	37	26	21	32	17	24	18	19	16	24	11	11	256

TABLE 1.

DEATHS FOR 1902, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO IMPORTANT AGES.

	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Under 1	88	117	93	108	111	119	168	223	199	161	120	146	1,653
1 to 2	19	27	28	32	29	37	43	46	36	30	29	31	387
2 to 5	36	46	39	40	39	44	42	42	34	29	27	28	446
5 to 10	30	45	33	39	22	24	26	22	23	25	30	30	349
10 to 20	41	44	50	42	43	43	39	56	44	56	68	57	583
20 to 30	110	109	108	102	100	83	89	107	99	117	115	110	1,249
30 to 40	101	117	137	96	95	87	86	89	122	96	128	110	1,267
40 to 50	96	96	107	94	79	69	87	72	76	88	81	87	1,032
50 to 60	70	80	88	86	67	79	64	59	61	71	60	75	860
60 to 70	58	73	74	58	85	55	47	67	56	59	62	50	744
70 to 80	49	56	54	35	43	42	36	43	52	30	40	30	510
80 to 90	20	16	17	22	20	14	14	16	13	21	18	18	209
90 to 100	.....	1	3	1	2	1	3	7	.....	1	.....	5	27
100 to 110	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unknown	1	2	4	1	1	4	2	5	2	3	2	3	33
Totals	722	832	835	757	739	701	747	854	817	787	780	780	9,351

Total deaths, December 1 to November 30, inclusive, 9,351.
Population, 539,700.
Annual death rate per 1,000, 17 32.

TABLE 2.

DEATHS FOR 1902, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX.

	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Male	443	511	516	474	441	429	456	518	472	486	462	442	5,650
Female	278	321	318	278	295	270	291	332	339	297	318	338	3,675
Not stated	1	.....	1	5	3	2	.....	4	6	4	.....	.....	62
Totals	722	832	835	757	739	701	747	854	817	787	780	780	9,351

TABLE 3.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1902.

	TOWN OR CITY	Population	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
1	Aguilar	698	2	2	1	1	5	2	5	2	8	3	1	.....	32
2	Alamosa	1,141	.....	3	1	1	2	1	.....	2	2	1	2	2	17
3	Altman	659	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	1	11
4	Anaconda	1,059	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	7
5	Aspen	3,303	3	5	7	1	5	2	5	6	4	3	6	8	55
6	Berkeley	707	1	1	2	2	1	4	5	2	1	1	1	.....	21
7	Black Hawk	1,200	2	3	4	2	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	21
8	Boulder	6,150	13	5	12	10	8	15	5	17	14	22	12	23	156
9	Breckenridge	976	3	2	.....	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	19
10	Buena Vista	1,006	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	.....	3	4	1	2	24
11	Canon City	3,775	5	12	8	9	9	4	7	10	9	9	11	13	106
12	Central City	3,114	2	7	9	9	2	8	5	5	4	.....	5	5	61
13	Coal Creek	698	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1	3	2	14
14	Colorado City	2,914	7	1	9	4	16	4	10	5	11	7	4	5	83
15	Colorado Springs	21,085	36	36	23	33	41	27	39	46	33	10	37	25	416
16	Creede	938	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	15
17	Crested Butte	988	.....	4	2	4	.....	2	1	1	2	2	5	.....	23
18	Cripple Creek	10,147	14	15	13	16	16	11	11	12	14	10	15	11	161

TABLE 3—Continued.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1902.

	TOWN OR CITY	Population	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
19	Del Norte	705	3	------	3	3	2	1	------	------	3	4	3	1	23
20	Delta	819	2	1	2	1	2	5	------	2	2	2	2	3	24
21	Denver	133,859	237	226	229	212	201	198	222	232	213	199	206	223	2,598
22	Durango	3,317	6	6	8	5	4	4	8	2	8	11	8	10	80
23	Elyria	1,384	1	4	------	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	------	2	20
24	Erie	697	1	1	2	------	------	------	------	1	2	1	2	------	10
25	Florence	3,728	5	6	8	7	5	3	3	6	9	2	7	2	63
26	Fort Collins	3,053	4	4	6	8	6	6	4	8	10	4	7	6	73
27	Fort Morgan	634	2	3	3	------	1	------	1	2	2	------	2	------	16
28	Georgetown	1,418	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	------	------	19
29	Gillett	524	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	5
30	Glenwood Springs	1,350	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	------	6	3	2	2	30
31	Globeville	2,192	1	1	1	5	4	3	4	3	3	1	5	4	35
32	Golden	2,152	1	6	------	2	1	------	2	5	4	3	4	4	32
33	Goldfield	2,191	1	3	2	4	2	1	3	------	1	3	1	2	23
34	Grand Junction	3,503	3	10	8	5	4	4	3	9	5	7	5	4	67
35	Greeley	3,023	3	9	6	2	4	7	5	9	9	9	9	9	81
36	Gunnison	1,200	1	4	2	3	2	------	------	1	1	------	2	------	16

37	Idaho Springs	2,502	6	6	5	4	5	1	2	5	4	2	------	3	43
38	Lafayette	970	3	2	2	2	3	1	------	------	1	1	------	1	16
39	La Junta	2,513	6	3	9	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	52
40	Lake City	700	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	------	19
41	Lamar	987	2	1	3	------	2	------	2	1	------	7	5	------	23
42	Las Animas	1,192	2	3	2	------	1	------	------	3	1	3	4	2	24
43	Leadville	12,455	19	17	21	13	27	17	15	20	17	25	16	15	222
44	Littleton	738	1	2	1	1	------	------	------	1	------	4	1	4	15
45	Longmont	2,201	6	5	5	4	2	4	4	5	6	4	2	6	53
46	Louisville	966	2	2	1	1	2	------	------	1	3	------	2	1	15
47	Loveland	1,091	7	3	2	4	1	4	3	6	5	4	3	8	47
48	Lyons	547	1	1	1	1	------	1	------	6	2	------	------	------	13
49	Manassa	739	1	------	------	1	------	2	1	1	------	------	------	3	9
50	Manitou	1,303	2	5	2	3	2	------	------	3	2	3	1	------	23
51	Meeker	507	3	2	2	1	------	1	1	------	1	------	------	------	11
52	Monte Vista	556	------	2	1	------	2	------	1	5	2	1	2	1	17
53	Montrose	1,217	2	1	3	4	9	------	1	1	3	4	2	3	33
54	Nevadaville	823	------	2	2	------	1	1	1	1	1	------	------	------	9
55	Ouray	2,196	7	6	6	------	2	6	------	4	3	2	8	8	52
56	Pueblo	28,157	73	90	101	61	61	82	98	95	76	81	82	78	978
57	Rico	811	------	1	------	2	2	1	2	1	------	------	1	------	10
58	Rockvale	870	1	1	------	1	------	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	15
59	Rocky Ford	2,018	8	6	2	2	7	3	4	5	4	4	2	5	52
60	Salida	3,722	8	9	7	8	4	10	5	10	12	8	5	9	95

TABLE 3—Concluded.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS DURING 1902.

	TOWN OR CITY	Population	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
61	Sau Rafael	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Silver Cliff	576	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
63	Silver Plume	775	2	3	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	17
64	Silverton	1,360	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	9	7	5	39
65	South Canon City	958	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	5	15
66	Sterling	998	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	2	14
67	Sugar City	689	.....	7	1	1	.....	2	5	6	3	4	4	5	38
68	Telluride	2,446	8	6	5	4	3	6	4	3	2	4	6	7	58
69	Trinidad	5,345	13	15	14	7	7	9	11	10	13	9	13	8	129
70	Valverde	665	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3	.....	12
71	Victor (Hastings P. O.)	1,174	.....	2	6	2	2	3	3	5	1	.....	1	2	27
72	Victor (Teller Co.)	4,986	9	6	5	5	3	2	4	11	9	8	7	9	78
73	Walsenburg	1,033	3	7	2	2	1	3	.....	1	3	1	3	7	33
	Totals	319,795	573	610	596	512	515	499	549	620	586	566	562	579	6,767

It is the custom of many of the Hebrews to inter their dead without the services of an undertaker, therefore, we did not secure certificates for said cases until too late for classification. We have 54 certificates for the year 1900, and 72 for 1901. We are now receiving death certificates for every death occurring among these people.

TABLE 4.

TOTAL DEATHS BY COUNTIES DURING 1902, EXCLUSIVE OF CITIES AND TOWNS MENTIONED IN TABLE 3.

	COUNTY	Population	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
1	Arapahoe	13,472	7	18	12	15	17	16	20	24	13	9	22	16	189
2	Archuleta	2,117	5	2	2	4	.....	.....	2	2	1	5	1	4	28
3	Baca	759	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5
4	Bent	1,857	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2	1	12
5	Boulder	12,701	3	10	11	11	12	8	9	13	13	10	9	7	116
6	Chaffee	2,357	5	2	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5	3	4	1	26
7	Cheyenne	501	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
8	Clear Creek	2,387	2	2	1	4	2	3	.....	3	4	2	2	4	29
9	Conejos	6,914	.....	4	4	5	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30
10	Costilla	4,632	3	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	16
11	Custer	2,361	3	4	2	1	2	5	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	22
12	Delta	4,868	5	8	7	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	6	1	51
13	Dolores	323	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	8
14	Douglas	3,120	2	3	3	.....	6	3	5	4	4	1	4	4	39
15	Eagle	3,008	1	6	7	5	2	2	.....	2	1	2	2	1	31
16	Elbert	3,101	1	.....	2	4	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	17
17	El Paso	8,300	8	10	6	6	6	2	8	10	10	11	10	11	98

TABLE 4—Concluded.

TOTAL DEATHS BY COUNTIES DURING 1902, EXCLUSIVE OF CITIES AND TOWNS MENTIONED IN TABLE 3.

	COUNTY	Population	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
18	Fremont	5,607	9	3	2	6	1	9	14	8	6	11	3	4	79
19	Garfield	4,485	2	1	5	6	9	3	3	5	3	1	7	3	54
20	Gilpin	1,553	2	1	1	3	2	1	.....	1	1	5	3	2	25
21	Grand	741	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	3	1	.....	14
22	Gunnison	3,143	2	2	6	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	30
23	Hinsdale	909	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	16
24	Huerfano	7,362	10	19	17	25	13	16	16	17	12	6	13	18	182
25	Jefferson	7,154	5	8	9	9	3	9	6	10	6	8	11	5	89
26	Kiowa	701	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
27	Kit Carson	1,580	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
28	Lake	5,595	2	1	1	7	2	1	6	2	6	2	1	5	36
29	La Plata	3,699	.....	8	1	2	4	1	1	1	3	5	1	2	29
30	Larimer	8,024	1	9	4	11	5	7	6	4	10	3	14	9	86
31	Las Animas	14,625	14	26	25	32	29	22	31	24	40	16	22	28	309
32	Lincoln	926	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
33	Logan	2,294	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	6	18
34	Mesa	5,764	4	3	6	.....	3	7	4	6	8	3	4	2	50
35	Mineral	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	8

36	Montezuma	3,058	3	3	1	6	5	4	1	3	.....	1	3	2	32
37	Montrose	3,318	2	5	3	1	3	4	5	2	3	3	1	5	37
38	Morgan	2,634	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	1	4	5	5	4	2	28
39	Otero	6,302	3	5	14	10	7	4	5	4	10	13	6	4	85
40	Ouray	2,535	1	2	3	3	.....	2	3	1	2	1	5	2	25
41	Park	2,998	3	3	3	2	1	.....	3	2	2	2	.....	1	22
42	Phillips	1,583	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	1	1	2	3	5	1	20
43	Pitkin	3,717	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6
44	Prowers	2,779	1	2	2	5	5	.....	3	9	5	7	2	7	48
45	Pueblo	6,291	1	4	9	3	8	7	7	6	10	10	6	2	76
46	Rio Blanco	1,183	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
47	Rio Grande	2,819	4	.....	2	1	6	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	28
48	Routt	3,661	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	3	3	2	19
49	Saguache	3,853	3	4	6	11	5	3	1	4	1	8	12	4	62
50	San Juan	982	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
51	San Miguel	2,933	.....	4	25	4	3	5	.....	1	2	5	2	3	54
52	Sedgwick	971	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	8
53	Summit	1,768	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	16
54	Teller	10,095	5	13	6	3	11	5	1	5	7	8	.....	4	68
55	Washington	1,241	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
56	Weld	13,088	5	7	11	11	12	10	15	27	17	18	9	9	154
57	Yuma	1,729	.....	2	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10
	Totals	226,453	149	222	239	245	224	202	198	234	231	67	40	37	2 584

TABLE 5.

DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING 1902.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Diphtheria	19	44	23	39	22	21	19	22	17	13	20	20	279
Erysipelas	8	5	3	2	4	7	1	2	2	5	3	4	46
Measles	.....	4	8	13	21	10	15	3	1	.....	1	6	82
Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Scarlet fever	25	22	16	28	17	15	14	7	2	7	4	3	160
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Syphilis	.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	18
Tuberculosis of all kinds	112	126	131	112	116	109	101	113	114	124	123	129	1,120
Typhoid fever	27	13	20	7	12	9	22	31	51	67	86	64	409
Whooping cough	1	4	4	2	10	6	4	11	4	3	1	3	53
Totals	192	220	206	206	204	180	181	203	193	221	239	229	2,474

TABLE 6.

DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL CAUSES DURING 1902.

CAUSE	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Tuberculosis	103	119	121	101	110	100	86	108	105	118	116	112	1,302
Pneumonia	125	130	172	108	96	65	59	35	22	54	56	94	1,016
Accidental injuries	46	52	68	56	40	43	56	54	75	59	58	44	651
Organic heart disease	34	37	43	50	42	33	37	29	29	28	21	39	425
Infantile diarrhoea	1	10	4	12	9	16	83	103	111	66	27	20	462
Bright's disease	36	31	30	27	27	24	24	26	26	25	27	27	330
Congenital debility	19	12	27	23	16	14	16	22	20	29	30	23	251
Cerebral hemorrhage	16	25	14	30	25	22	26	15	17	12	21	16	239
Totals	380	416	479	410	365	317	387	392	405	391	359	375	4,676

TABLE 7.

TOTAL DEATHS FOR 1902, ACCORDING TO GROUPS AND SYSTEMS.

	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
General diseases	252	270	263	245	261	244	222	260	253	278	283	266	3,097
Diseases of nervous system and organs of sense	56	67	50	72	67	63	70	73	58	55	77	48	756
Diseases of circulatory system	55	19	64	65	55	60	51	48	58	46	39	61	651
Diseases of respiratory system	155	178	203	141	121	98	87	56	48	95	85	151	1,418
Diseases of digestive system	33	60	45	58	51	65	131	190	171	121	95	60	1,080
Diseases of genito-urinary system and adnexa	46	45	39	30	38	39	29	40	45	35	37	40	463
Puerperal condition	4	22	14	10	18	3	14	10	4	10	12	9	130
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	.....	.....	6	1	2	1	.....	1	1	3	2	5	22
Diseases of organs of locomotion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	6
Malformations	1	7	3	4	4	4	4	3	1	4	2	8	45
Infantile	29	35	35	37	31	28	30	54	52	39	37	33	440
Old age	17	20	21	17	13	13	11	20	20	17	20	18	207
External violence	58	68	82	67	58	62	72	75	91	72	72	53	830
Ill-defined diseases	16	11	10	10	20	20	26	23	12	15	18	25	206
Totals	722	832	835	757	739	701	747	854	817	787	780	780	9,351
Still births	20	28	22	31	31	29	31	22	19	34	28	33	328

TABLE 8.

1902

TOTAL DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CAUSES (BERTILLON SYSTEM).

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
1 Typhoid fever (abdominal typhus)	27	13	20	7	12	9	22	31	51	67	86	64	409
2 Exanthematous typhus													
3 Recurrent fever													
4 Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia				1			1	1		3			6
4a Malarial cachexia													
5 Variola				1	1	1	1	1			1		6
6 Measles		4	8	13	21	10	15	3	1		1	6	82
7 Scarlatina	25	22	16	28	17	15	14	7	2	7	4	3	160
8 Whooping cough	1	4	4	2	10	6	4	11	4	3	1	3	53
9 Diptheria and croup	19	41	23	39	22	21	19	22	17	13	20	20	279
9a Diptheria													
10 Grippe	1	8	12	5	7	7				2		2	47
11 Sweating or miliary fever								1					1
12 Asiatic cholera													
13 Cholera nostras		1		1	2		1	5	4	3		1	18
14 Dysentery	1	1	1			2	1	11	10	10	1	1	45

TABLE 8—Continued.

1902

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
14*a* Epidemic dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 Pest (plague or bubonic plague)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Leprosy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Erysipelas	8	5	3	2	4	7	1	2	2	5	3	4	46
19 Other epidemic affections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Purulent and septicaemic infection	10	6	3	5	8	10	5	6	7	2	7	9	78
21 Glanders and farcy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Malignant pustule and charbon (anthrax)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
24 Actinomyosis, trichinosis, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Pellagra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Tubercle of the larnyx	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	14
27 Tubercle of the lungs	103	119	121	104	110	100	86	108	105	118	116	112	1,302
28 Tubercle of the meninges	3	4	4	5	4	7	9	9	3	3	2	1	54
29 Abdominal tubercle	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	.....	1	3	19
30 Pott's disease	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

31	Cold abcess, and abcess by congestion	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
32	White swelling	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
33	Other tuberculous affections	1	1	2	------	------	------	------	4	2	1	1	1	13
34	Generalized tuberculosis	------	------	------	1	1	------	1	------	2		------	1	8
35	Scrofula	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	2
36	Syphilis	------	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	------	------	18
36a	Soft chancre	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
37	Bleunorrhagia of the adult	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	1
38	Gonorrhoeal affections of the child	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
39	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity	1	1	3	------	1	2	2	------	------	2	------	1	13
40	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver	11	9	8	5	6	12	2	7	8	8	7	7	90
41	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	2	2	2	------	3	3	1	------	1	1	2	1	18
42	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs	7	3	2	4	6	6	2	2	4	6	3	5	50
43	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast	------	2	3	------	3	3	4	2	2	------	2	1	22
44	Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin	1	------	1	------	1	1	------	------	2	------	------	------	6
45	Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs, and of organs not classified	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	36
46	Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted)	------	1	------	------	------	------	2	1	------	------	------	1	5
47	Acute articular rheumatism	9	------	3	4	6	6	5	1	2	1	2	2	41
48	Chronic rheumatism and gout	------	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	6
49	Scrobutus	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

TABLE 8—Continued.

1902

I. GENERAL DISEASES—Concluded.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
50 Diabetis	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	6	35
51 Exophthalmic goitre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Addison's disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	5
53 Leukaemia	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	12
54 Anaemia, chlorosis	2	.....	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	6	1	.....	22
55 Other general diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56 Alcoholism, acute or chronic	4	1	3	4	3	2	5	9	6	5	11	3	59
57 Saturnism	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
58 Other trade or occupation intoxications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
59 Other chronic poisonings	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8
Totals	252	270	263	245	261	244	222	260	253	278	283	266	3,097

II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60 Encephalitis	.....	3	2	3	4	.....	1	4	6	1	7	1	32
61 Simple meningitis	9	10	11	9	10	9	13	17	5	9	9	5	116
61a Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	7	3	2	2	2	8	3	8	9	7	2	2	55
62 Progressive locomotor ataxia	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	11

63 Other diseases of the spinal cord	2		1		3	2		3	2	2	4	3	22
64 Cerebral congestion and hemorrhage	16	25	14	30	25	22	26	15	17	12	21	16	239
65 Cerebral softening	1	2				1	1	1			2		8
66 Paralysis without specified cause	9	10	3	9	8	6	7	2	6	11	7	4	82
67 General paralysis	3	1	5	2	3	1	4	3	3	1	3	3	32
68 Other forms of mental alienation		2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	21
69 Epilepsy	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	4			5	2	26
70 Eclampsia (non-puerperal)		1											1
71 Convulsions of children	5	4	3	5	3	5	6	10	6	8	7	6	68
72 Tetanus			1	1	1		1	3	1	1			9
73 Chorea			1		1	2		1				1	6
74 Hysteria													
74*a* Neuralgia				1									1
74*b* Other diseases of the nervous system	2	2		3		2	2		1	1	1	2	19
75 Diseases of the eye and its adnexa													
75*a* Follicular conjunctivitis													
75*b* Trachoma													
76 Diseases of the ear		2	3	1	2								8
Totals	56	67	50	72	67	63	70	73	58	55	77	48	756

TABLE 8—Continued.

1902

III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.

	DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
77	Pericarditis	2	1	2	4	-----	3	1	1	1	-----	1	3	19
78	Acute endocarditis	9	1	6	2	3	7	3	7	8	6	2	3	57
79	Organic diseases of the heart	31	37	43	50	42	33	37	29	29	28	24	39	425
80	Angina pectoris	1	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	1	2	2	6	36
81	Affections of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc	2	4	5	2	2	6	2	1	1	3	3	1	32
82	Thrombosis and embolism	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	5	6	4	5	5	37
83	Affections of veins, (varices, hemorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
84	Affections of the lymphatic system	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
85	Hemorrhages	4	1	-----	1	1	5	3	2	12	3	2	4	38
86	Other affections of the circulatory apparatus	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
	Totals	55	49	64	65	55	60	51	48	58	46	39	61	651

IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.

87	Diseases of the nasal fossae	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
88	Affections of the larynx	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	14
89	Affections of the thyroid body	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Bronchitis, acute	5	13	6	9	6	5	4	4	5	9	8	17	91
91	Bronchitis	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	7	30
92	Broncho-pneumonia	11	11	10	10	9	13	12	3	5	3	7	13	107
93	Pneumonia	125	130	172	108	96	65	59	35	22	54	56	94	1,016
94	Pluerisy	1	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	4	18
95	Pulmonary congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	1	6	4	4	1	4	3	4	6	4	4	2	43
96	Gangrene of the lung	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5
97	Asthma	2	4	4	2	3	6	1	2	2	6	1	3	36
98	Emphysema of the lungs	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
99	Other diseases of the respiratory apparatus (phthisis excepted)	6	3	.....	1	2	1	5	4	3	11	4	6	46
	Totals	155	178	203	141	124	98	87	56	48	95	85	151	1,418

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

100	Affections of the mouth and its adnexa	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
101	Affections of the pharynx	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
102	Affections of the oesophagus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
103	Ulcer of the stomach	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	2	13
104	Other affections of the stomach (cancer excepted)	6	10	4	8	6	8	8	17	8	9	11	6	101

TABLE 8—Continued.

1902

V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS—Concluded.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
105 Diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years)	1	10	4	12	9	16	83	103	111	66	27	20	462
105*a* Diarrhoea and enteritis (chronic)	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	2	3	6	.....	3	.....	19
106 Diarrhoea and enteritis (two years and over)	4	3	2	3	5	6	7	15	10	9	4	2	70
107 Intestinal parasites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108 Hernias and intestinal obstructions	6	5	6	7	5	7	4	11	8	8	6	9	82
109 Other affections of the intestines	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	.....	15
109*a* Diseases of the anus and fecal fistulas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110 Icterus, grave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111 Hydatid tumors of the liver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112 Cirrhosis of the liver	1	5	5	2	1	6	2	.....	3	8	5	4	42
113 Biliary calculi	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	11
114 Other affections of the liver	2	2	1	3	6	3	5	5	2	2	7	5	43
115 Affections of the spleen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
116 Peritonitis, simple (puerperal excepted)	3	9	12	5	7	10	13	23	14	12	19	8	135
117 Other affections of the digestive apparatus (cancer and tubercle excepted)	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
118 Appendicitis and phlegmon of the iliac fossa	6	8	6	12	6	6	4	8	4	4	6	2	72
Totals	33	60	45	58	51	65	131	190	171	121	95	60	1,080

119	Nephritis acute	2	2	5	.....	1	6	3	7	6	2	6	4	41
120	Bright's disease	36	31	30	27	27	24	24	26	26	25	27	27	330
121	Other diseases of the kidneys and their adnexa	2	5	1	.....	1	4	1	2	4	1	1	2	24
122	Calculi of the urinary tract	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
123	Diseases of the bladder	1	2	1	.....	2	2	1	2	7	.....	1	2	21
124	Diseases of the urethra	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
125	Diseases of the prostate	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
126	Non-venereal diseases of the genital organs of the male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Metritis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Uterine hemorrhage, non-puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
129	Uterine tumor (non-cancerous)	1	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9
130	Other diseases of the uterus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	8
131	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	8
132	Other diseases of the genital organs of the female	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8
133	Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	46	45	39	30	38	39	29	40	45	35	37	40	463

TABLE 8—Continued.

1902

VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
134 Accidents of pregnancy	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	12
134*a* Labor, normal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
135 Puerperal hemorrhage	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	8
136 Other accidents of labor	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8
137 Puerperal septicaemia	.....	11	7	8	14	3	10	6	3	4	7	5	78
138 Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	1	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	18
139 Phlegmasia and alba dolens, puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140 Other puerperal accidents; sudden death	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
141 Puerperal diseases of the breast	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4	22	14	10	18	3	14	10	4	10	12	9	130

VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.

142 Gangrene	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	13
143 Furuncle (carbuncle)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
144 Phlegmon; warm abscess	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
145 Tinea favus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145*a* Tinea tonsuraus, tricophyton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

145*b* Pelades													
145*c* Itch													
145*d* Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa										2			2
Totals			6	1	2	1		1	1	3	2	5	22

IX. DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

146 Affections of the bones (non-tuberculous)						1		1			1	3	6
147 Arthritis and other diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)													
148 Amputation													
149 Other affections of the organs of locomotion													
Totals						1		1			1	3	6

X. MALFORMATIONS.

150 Malformations (still births not included)	1	7	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	2	8	45
Totals	1	7	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	1	2	8	45

TABLE 8—Continued.

1902

XI. EARLY INFANCY.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
150*a* Newborn and nurslings departing from hospitals without having been sick													
151 Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	19	12	27	23	16	14	16	22	20	29	30	23	251
152 Other diseases of early infancy	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	26
153 Lack of care	9	16	7	13	13	13	13	30	29	5	6	9	163
Totals	29	35	35	37	31	28	30	54	52	39	37	33	440

XII. OLD AGE.

154 Senile debility	17	20	21	17	13	13	11	20	20	17	20	18	207
Totals	17	20	21	17	13	13	11	20	20	17	20	18	207

XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.

155 Suicide by poison	2	2	2		4	6	4	4	4	1	2	1	32
156 Suicide by asphyxia										1			1
157 Suicide by hanging or strangulation		1		2				1			1		5
158 Suicide by drowning	1						1	2		1			5

159	Suicide by firearms	4	3	5	5	2	5	5	6	4	4	3	.....	46
160	Suicide by cutting instruments	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
161	Suicide by jumping from high places	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Suicide by crushing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Other suicides	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
164	Fractures	5	8	4	15	6	6	13	7	10	10	11	3	98
165	Sprains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165*a*	Luxations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	Other accidental traumatisms	29	38	58	38	30	23	32	28	51	43	42	38	450
167	Burns and scalds	7	5	2	1	3	8	2	6	5	3	.....	2	44
168	Burns from corrosive substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Insolation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Freezing	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
171	Electrical disturbances	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3	1	.....	10
172	Accidental submersion	2	.....	.....	1	1	4	6	8	4	1	1	4	32
173	Prostration	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
173*a*	Inanition	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
174	Absorption of deleterious gases (suicide excepted)	1	7	6	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	24
175	Other acute poisonings	4	1	1	1	6	7	3	8	5	4	7	1	48
176	Other external violence	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	3	3	.....	4	1	17
	Totals	58	68	82	67	58	62	72	75	91	72	72	53	830

TABLE 8—Concluded.

1902

XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.

DISEASES	Dec. 1901	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
177 Dropsy	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	31
178 Sudden death	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
179 Ill-defined or unspecified causes of death	15	10	9	9	16	15	23	19	9	12	14	22	173
Totals	16	11	10	10	20	20	26	23	12	15	18	25	206

REPORTS

OF

Contagious Diseases

FOR 1901-1902.

TABLE 9.

DIPHTHERIA.

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM NOVEMBER 14, 1900, TO DECEMBER 31, 1901, INCLUSIVE.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Denver	9	20	20	22	21	18	27	65	28	34	53	57	62	51
Elyria	.....	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Fletcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Globeville	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Littleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montclair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valverde	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
ARCHULETA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pagosa Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

BACA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
BENT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Las Animas											1			
BOULDER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1	1			2	1							1	4
Boulder											1	12		7
Eldora						1						1		
Jamestown														
Lafayette														
Longmont		4						1					1	
Louisville														
Lyons					1	2			1			1	7	2
Nederland														
Ward			1											
CHAFFEE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1						4			2
Buena Vista						1				4		2		
Poncho Springs														
Salida	1				1								2	3
St. Elmo														
CHEYENNE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Cheyenne Wells														

TABLE 9—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1900	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Empire														
Georgetown														
Idaho Springs					1	1					2	2		4
Silver Plume														
CONEJOS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				1		1	3		3					1
Alamosa		1			1	3	3						2	
Antonito			1										2	
Guadaloupe														
Manassa			1		2	2								2
COSTILLA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					2									
Hooper														
San Luis														
CUSTER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					2									
Rosita														

Silver Cliff															
Westcliffe															
DELTA COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns			1												
Delta		1			1					2					
Hotchkiss															
DOLORES COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns															
Rico													1	2	
DOUGLAS COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns		1													1
Castle Rock															
West Creek															
EAGLE COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns		1	1												
Basalt					1										
Red Cliff															
ELBERT COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns				1											
Elizabeth															
EL PASO COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns				1	1									1	
Colorado City			1						2	1	2	3	1		
Colorado Springs	1			3	11	8	2	2	4	9	5			2	
Green Mountain Falls															

TABLE 9—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
EL PASO COUNTY.														
Manitou														
Monument														
Palmer Lake														
FREMONT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							1	1		1	2			
Canon City				6				1			2			
Coal Creek														
Florence		3												
Rockvale								1						
South Canon														
Williamsburg														
GARFIELD COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns			1			2	1		1			2		
Carbondale														
Gleuwood Springs	1							2			1	1	2	1
New Castle	6	7	1		3		3				1	1		1
GILPIN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				1										
Black Hawk														

Central City													1		
Nevadaville															
GRAND COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns															
GUNNISON COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns															
Anthracite															
Crested Butte						1	1								
Gunnison							1							4	4
Irwin															
Marble															
Pitkin															
Spencer															
Tin Cup															
HINSDALE COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns															
Lake City															
HUERFANO COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns												3			13
La Veta															
Walsenburg														3	1
JEFFERSON COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns							2		2					1	
Edgewater															

TABLE 9—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
JEFFERSON COUNTY.														
Evergreen														
Golden			1		1	2			1					1
KIOWA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
KIT CARSON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														1
LAKE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns													1	
Leadville		1				1	2				2			
LA PLATA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1									
Animas														
Durango							1	1				1		
LARIMER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Bellvue														
Berthoud														
Fort Collins							1			1			1	3

Loveland														
Manhattan														
Pearl														
Walden														
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns			11	3	9	4	3	5				1	1	1
Aguilar														1
Gray Creek									2		1			
Hastings								1		1				
Trinidad	1	10	1		1	6	1		2	2	4		1	
LINCOLN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns											1			
LOGAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Sterling														
MESA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				4	1	3							1	
De Beque														
Fruita														
Grand Junction		7	1	1	3	6	1	3					2	
MINERAL COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Amethyst														
Creede													2	
Teller														

TABLE 9 Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	2				17					8	2	7		
Dolores									2	3		1	3	
Mancos														
MONTROSE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Montrose					1			5						
MORGAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Brush														
Fort Morgan														
OTERO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Fowler												2		
La Junta						1			1					
Manzanola			2											
Ordway		1												
Rocky Ford		2	2		7	3	2	9	6		1	2	2	2
Sugar City														

OURAY COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Dallas														
Ironton														
Ouray														
Red Mountain														
Ridgway														
PARK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Alma														
Como														
Fairplay														
PHILLIPS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Holyoke														
PITKIN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							1		1	1				
Aspen														
PROWERS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Granada														
Lamar						3								
PUEBLO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1								1	
Pueblo	4	4	8	4	3	4	1	2	1		4	11		3

TABLE 9—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Meeker			1		1									
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1	8		1	4					
Del Norte						1	2				3	5	1	4
Monte Vista								1		4	5		1	
ROUTT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Steamboat Springs														
SAGUACHE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns											2		3	
Bonanza														
Crestone														
Saguache					1	3								1
SAN JUAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Silverton														

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Ophir														
Saw Pit														
Telluride											1	2		1
SEDGWICK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Julesburg														
SUMMIT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Breckenridge														
Dillon														
Frisco														
Kokomo														
Montezuma														
Robinson														
TELLER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							1							
Altman														
Anaconda														
Cameron														
Cripple Creek		2	5	2	2	3	1	1	1		1			3
Florissant														
Gillett														
Goldfield						1	3		2				1	

TABLE 9—Concluded.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
TELLER COUNTY.														
Lawrence														
South Altman														
Victor						2	1							
Woodland Park														
WASHINGTON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Akron														
WELD COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns													4	
Eaton														
Erie	1	3				1						2	5	
Evans														
Fort Lupton	2	1	2	2	1		1							
Greeley														
New Windsor														
Platteville														

YUMA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Wray	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Yuma	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Grand Totals	29	75	65	53	106	96	68	103	66	71	105	118	130	122

TABLE 10.

DIPHTHERIA.

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM JANUARY 1, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1902, INCLUSIVE.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1
Argo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	5	.....	.....	1	4	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	79	46	39	24	48	35	32	67	23	49	77
Elyria	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Fletcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Globeville	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Littleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montclair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valverde	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
ARCHULETA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pagosa Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BACA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
BENT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Las Animas	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
BOULDER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3	2	3	------	6	2	3	------	2	4	15
Boulder	4	6	2	3	2	5	5	4	------	1	12
Eldora	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Jamestown	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Lafayette	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Longmont	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------
Louisville	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Lyons	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Nederland	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ward	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
CHAFFEE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Buena Vista	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
Poncho Springs	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Salida	------	1	------	------	2	------	1	------	------	------	------
St. Elmo	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
CHEYENNE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Cheyenne Wells	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

TABLE 10—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	.....	1	.....	1	7
Idaho Springs	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Silver Plume	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONEJOS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2	6	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Guadaloupe	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manassa	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
COSTILLA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Luis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CUSTER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Silver Cliff											
Westcliffe											
DELTA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1									
Delta	2	1									
Hotchkiss	5										
DOLORES COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1							
Rico	2			3							
DOUGLAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			3					1	1		5
Castle Rock								1		3	
West Creek											
EAGLE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Basalt											
Red Cliff											
ELBERT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			1								
Elizabeth											
EL PASO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				4							1
Colorado City			3	3							
Colorado Springs	3		3	2		1	4	3	7	1	4
Green Mountain Falls											

TABLE 10—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
EL PASO COUNTY.											
Manitou									12		
Monument											
Palmer Lake											
FREMONT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Canon City			1					1			
Coal Creek										1	
Florence										2	
Rockvale											
South Canon	1								1		
Williamsburg											
GARFIELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			3					2		1	
Carbondale											
Glenwood Springs	2					1					
New Castle			2								
GILPIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns						1	2	1	1		2
Black Hawk						3					

Central City											
Nevadaville											
GRAND COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								6			
GUNNISON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1									
Anthracite											
Crested Butte			1								
Gunnison	1		3				1	1		2	2
Irwin											
Marble											
Pitkin											
Spencer											
Tin Cup											
HINSDALE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Lake City											
HUERFANO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	13	3	17	1	10	2	1	1	1	1	2
La Veta						1					
Walsenburg	5			2					1		
JEFFERSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3	6	7	5	1	2	3			1	5
Edgewater											4
Evergreen											
Golden			1					1		2	5

TABLE 10—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
KIOWA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
KIT CARSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
LAKE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Leadville										1	
LA PLATA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		4	3	1		2					
Animas											
Durango				1							
LARIMER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3		3								
Bellvue											
Berthoud											
Fort Collins		2							1		
Loveland						4				2	
Manhattan											
Pearl											
Walden											

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	8	8	5	4	7	10	10	8		4	11
Aguilar	4	2	1							1	
Gray Creek											
Hastings	1	4		2	3	5					
Trinidad	8		3		5	1	2		1	1	2
LINCOLN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1			1							
LOGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											5
Sterling											
MESA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							2			1	
De Beque											
Fruita											
Grand Junction	3	1				1				3	3
MINERAL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Amethyst											
Creede											
Teller											
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2										
Dolores											
Mancos											

TABLE 10—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MONTROSE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3		2								
Montrose		1									
MORGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							3				
Brush	1	3									
Ft. Morgan											
OTERO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			2								
Fowler		1									
La Junta	1										
Manzanola			1								
Ordway											
Rocky Ford		2	1		2	1					2
Sugar City	1									1	
OURAY COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Dallas											
Ironton											
Ouray											

Red Mountain											
Ridgway											
PARK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Alma		3	1								1
Como											
Fairplay											
PHILLIPS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Holyoke											
PITKIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Aspen											
PROWERS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											1
Granada											
Lamar											
PUEBLO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1		3	8		3	1	1	1		2
Pueblo	7	5	3	11	13	18	27	7	9	10	3
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Meeker											

TABLE 10—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	4	3	------	3	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Del Norte	3	2	2	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Monte Vista	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------	------
ROUTT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Steamboat Springs	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
SAGUACHE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	5	1	9	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	------
Bonanza	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Crestone	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Saguache	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------
SAN JUAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Silverton	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	4	3	2	1	3	4	------	------	------	------
Ophir	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Saw Pit	------	------	------	------	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Telluride	2	6	3	1	3	3	------	------	------	------	------

SEDGWICK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Julesburg											
SUMMIT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Breckenridge											
Dillon											
Frisco											
Kokomo											
Montezuma											
Robinson											
TELLER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1							
Altman											
Anaconda											
Cameron								1			
Cripple Creek	3	1		1			4	1	1		1
Florissant											
Gillett											
Goldfield											
Lawrence											
Victor	1										
Woodland Park											

TABLE 10—Concluded.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Eaton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lupton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Windsor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platteville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	210	131	136	90	129	122	119	115	69	107	183

TABLE 11.

SCARLET FEVER.

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM NOVEMBER 14, 1900, TO DECEMBER 31, 1901, INCLUSIVE.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	7	4	.....	.....	3	2	2	10	1	.....	.....	1	9	.....
Argo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Brighton	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	42	87	161	110	127	170	172	137	57	43	25	69	99	89
Elyria	.....	32	13	7	7	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fletcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Globeville	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Littleton	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
Montclair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Sheridan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Valverde	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	1	.....	.....
ARCHULETA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pagosa Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
BACA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BENT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Las Animas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BOULDER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	2	.....	13	1	9	2	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	11
Boulder	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	39
Eldora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Longmont	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Louisville	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nederland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHAFFEE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Buena Vista	.....	4	.....	6	12	2	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Poncho Springs														
Salida		2			5	5	1	1	2		2	2	2	4
St. Elmo														
CHEYENNE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns						3								
Cheyenne Wells														
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		1			5	4		4		2		6	2	9
Empire					1	12	2						1	
Georgetown														
Idaho Springs					4	36	13	4	1	1		2	5	3
Silver Plume									4					
CONEJOS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns						6	1							
Alamosa				1										
Antonito														
Guadaloupe														
Manassa		46	11		8	12	4	1						
COSTILLO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns									1					
Hooper						2								1
San Louis														
CUSTER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns												2		
Rosita														

TABLE 11—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
CUSTER COUNTY.														
Silver Creek														
Westcliffe														
DELTA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Delta														
Hotchkiss														
DOLORES COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Rico														
DOUGLAS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		5	1	3	3	1		1		4	1	2		
Castle Rock		4	6			1								
West Creek														
EAGLE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns			1								1			
Basalt			2											
Red Cliff				1										

ELBERT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		5						6	1					
Elizabeth		8	3											
EL PASO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				9	18	2		1	12				3	2
Colorado City				3	2	1	6			1				
Colorado Springs	8	47	55	19	71	30	31	35	16	6	3	8	5	8
Green Mountain Falls														
Manitou					1									
Monument					2									
Palmer Lake														
FREMONT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				3	5	4	6					4		5
Canon City				3	11	2	10	3				1	3	4
Coal Creek									1					
Florence		8	19	13	4	7	4	2	6	1			1	
Rockvale			2											
South Canon														
Williamsburg														
GARFIELD COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns			6	4	1	1	2	5		1			2	2
Carbondale														
Glenwood Springs			1		1		1		1					
New Castle			5											

TABLE 11—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
GILPIN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	4
Black Hawk	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Central City	.....	.....	1	4	1	12	7	9	6	4	4	1	.....	.....
Nevadaville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	2	2	.....	.....
GRAND COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
GUNNISON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anthracite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crested Butte	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	8	7
Irwin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spencer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin Cup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HINSDALE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Lake City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

HUERFANO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1		1		1			7				1	2	2
La Veta		2		3									1	
Walsenburg						1								
JEFFERSON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							2		4	1	5	1	1	1
Edgewater														
Evergreen														
Golden		4	4		3	11	3	13	5				1	2
KIOWA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
KIT CARSON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
LAKE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				2		2							1	
Leadville	14	17	15	20	20	22	15	10	8	3	1	2	3	1
LA PLATA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1		1	2	1			1		4
Animas				1								1	1	
Durango					1		6	2	9		3	16	7	12
LARIMER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														11
Bellvue													2	
Berthoud														
Fort Collins							6	3			3		19	14

TABLE 11—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
LARIMER COUNTY.														
Loveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	10	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Aguilar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gray Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	1	.....	1	1	15	11	9	12	2	.....	1	.....	2	2
LINCOLN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LOGAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Sterling	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
MESA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
De Beque	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fruita														
Grand Junction		4	2	3		1	1	2				2	1	
MINERAL COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Amethyst														
Creede							1	1		3	1	6	13	8
Teller														
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					4	4							2	18
Dolores														
Mancos					1	1	10	1						16
MONTROSE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns								2						
Montrose					1						1			
MORGAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							1							
Brush			4	1										
Fort Morgan					11	29	9				1	3		2
OTERO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1			6	8	9			2				6	3
Fowler			11											
La Junta			1	2	2	5	5		3		2		2	2
Manzanola	18													
Ordway	1	9							1					
Rocky Ford	2	30	3	7	8	1	5	3	2					2
Sugar City		6	2	1									1	

TABLE 11—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
OURAY COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dallas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ouray	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Red Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PARK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Como	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairplay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
PHILLIPS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PITKIN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	10	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Aspen	22	20	11	3	.....	8	7	13	7	1	1	8	9	1

PROWERS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Granada														
Lamar			18			12								
PUEBLO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1	2	1		1				17	
Pueblo	26	55	74	53	35	14	10	11	10	2	2	7	9	9
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Meeker						5		2						
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							3			2				
Del Norte								1	2			1		
Monte Vista		2			1		2	1	1					
ROUTT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				2										
Steamboat Springs			4											
SAGUACHE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					4	7		2			1	1	1	1
Bonanza														
Crestone			3				1							
Saguache								1				1		1
SAN JUAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Silverton	1				2	2		1	3			1		

TABLE 11—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns						1	3							
Ophir												1		
Saw Pit														
Telluride							3			2	3	1		7
SEDGWICK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														3
Julesburg														
SUMMIT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Breckenridge									7	2			1	
Dillon														
Frisco														
Kokomo										1	1	6	1	1
Montezuma														
Robinson									1	2	2			
TELLER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				1	2	9	28	7	3	1	5		1	1
Altman						4								

Anaconda						7	1	1						
Cameron														
Cripple Creek		16	28	18	13	16	5	7	2	2	3		1	
Florissant				3										
Gillett									1					
Goldfield					1	5	2	5	5			1	1	1
Lawrence						1	2							
Victor					7	1							1	
Woodland Park				1				1						
WASHINGTON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Akron								2	4		1			
WELD COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					3	2	19	2	8		1	4	28	7
Eaton							11							1
Erie							1		7					1
Evans					1	2	2	2						
Fort Lupton														
Greeley		7				10				1				
New Windsor		2	2								1		17	2
Platteville										1				1

TABLE 11—Concluded.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	March, 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
YUMA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	146	441	508	336	468	562	501	358	245	104	102	179	315	372

TABLE 12.

SCARLET FEVER,

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM JANUARY 1, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Argo	5	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	129	99	120	83	69	23	22	12	19	41	45
Elyria	4	.....	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	2	4
Fletcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Globeville	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Littleton	.....	1	.....	1	9	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Montclair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valverde	2	2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ARCHULETA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pagosa Springs	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 12—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BACA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
BENT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns						10					
Las Animas											
BOULDER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	13	6	18	3	2	3	2	1		15	5
Boulder	10	6	8	12	3	5	2	5			
Eldora											
Jamestown											
Lafayette			2		2						
Longmont	2	6	3	3	3	2	1				
Louisville		1	1								
Lyons		6	2					1			
Nederland											
Ward											
CHAFFEE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	9	2	1								2
Buena Vista											
Poncha Springs											

Salida	1	3	5	4	11	5	4	4	1	2	1
St. Elmo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHEYENNE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne Wells	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho Springs	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Plume	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CONEJOS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3	37	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alamosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antonito	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadaloupe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manassa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COSTILLA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
San Luis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CUSTER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 12—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CUSTER COUNTY.											
Silver Cliff											
Westcliffe							8				
DELTA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1								1	
Delta											
Hotchkiss	6	5								2	
DOLORES COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Rico					3						
DOUGLAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	13	1		1							1
Castle Rock											
West Creek											
EAGLE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	1									
Basalt		2	1								
Red Cliff											

ELBERT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		2			1						
Elizabeth			1	1							
EL PASO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3			1	1		1			3	
Colorado City			1		1			1	2	4	4
Colorado Springs	5	7	8	5	4	3	3	2	5	7	1
Green Mountain Falls											
Manitou							1	2	1		1
Monument											
Palmer Lake			1								
FREMONT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Canon City	1	1		3	1						
Coal Creek											
Florence	2										
Rockvale											
South Canon	4	1		1		5		1			
Williamsburg											
GARFIELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			4	11	5	2	1	1		2	
Carbondale											
Glenwood Springs					3				2	2	4
New Castle											

TABLE 12—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
GILPIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1	1	1							
Black Hawk						1					
Central City											1
Nevadaville											
GRAND COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							1				
GUNNISON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Anthracite											
Crested Butte											
Gunnison	5	1									
Irwin											
Marble											
Pitkin											
Spencer											
Tin Cup											
HINSDALE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	14							3			
Lake City	3	6	3			1	1				

HUERFANO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2					1		1	1		
La Veta	1										
Walsenburg		3			1	1	2	1			
JEFFERSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	5		2	5						1	
Edgewater											
Evergreen											
Golden	1										
KIOWA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
KIT CARSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											1
Burlington											
LAKE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1										
Leadville	3			1	3	2	3			3	1
LA PLATA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	10	2	3	1	1	1					1
Animas											
Durango	15	10	3	1		5	3		1		1
LARIMER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	27	26	22	3	8	14					5
Bellvue			1								
Berthoud											

TABLE 12—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
LARIMER COUNTY.											
Ft. Collins		4	1	2							2
Loveland	29	2	4	1	2	2				5	8
Manhattan											
Pearl											
Walden	7	5									
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2			5	1	4					
Aguilar											
Gray Creek											
Hastings											
Trinidad	5		5	3	2	1		2	2	2	2
LINCOLN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
LOGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								1	3		
Sterling			1							1	1
MESA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				3	1	1					3
De Beque											

Fruita	5										
Grand Junction			4				1				
MINERAL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					2	4					
Amethyst											
Creede			10		2			3	1	1	
Teller				13	6	3		1			
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	9	8	7	9		1					
Dolores			2								
Mancos	1		5		2						
MONTROSE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Montrose		1			4			1	4		
MORGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1										
Brush							4				
Ft. Morgan		4		1				2			
OTERO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2										1
Fowler			1								
La Junta										1	1
Manzanola										5	
Ordway											
Rocky Ford				1	1						
Sugar City	1				1						

TABLE 12—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
OURAY COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					2						
Dallas											
Ironton											
Ouray		2	2		1						1
Red Mountain											
Ridgway						3					
PARK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					1	1					
Alma		4	1								
Como											
Fairplay	1						2				
PHILLIPS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Holyoke					1	1					
PITKIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2										
Aspen	4		3	1	1	1			2	3	5

PROWERS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Granada											
Lamar		1		2							
PUEBLO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	7		1	3							
Pueblo		4	7	15	10	13	10	3	7	2	19
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Meeker					6	1					
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1										
Del Norte											
Monte Vista											
ROUTT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	1									
Steamboat Springs	4	5									
SAGUACHE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		5	6	1	1						
Bonanza											
Crestone		6									
Saguache	2										
SAN JUAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Silverton	6		1	1	1						

TABLE 12—Concluded.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Ophir	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Saw Pit	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Telluride	5	1	5	3	3	1	2	------	------	------	1
SEDGWICK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Julesburg	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
SUMMIT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Breckenridge	------	------	------	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	------
Dillon	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Frisco	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Kokomo	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Montezuma	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
Robinson	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
TELLER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3	4	------	2	1	------	------	------	1	------	------
Altman	------	------	2	------	1	2	------	1	------	------	------
Anaconda	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Cameron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cripple Creek	.....	5	2	10	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Florissant	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gillett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goldfield	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	3	1	.....	1
Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodland Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	7	.....	4	5	5	3	6	.....	1	3	3
Eaton	.....	3	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evans	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lupton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeley	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Windsor	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Platteville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	421	317	320	268	217	147	86	52	60	112	134

TABLE 13.

SMALL POX.

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM NOVEMBER 14, 1900, TO DECEMBER 31, 1901, INCLUSIVE.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		1	1	1	4	12	3							
Argo														
Berkeley		1												
Brighton					1	1	1							1
Denver	9	23	62	69	85	79	37	21	9	7	3	1		
Elyria				1	1					1				
Fletcher														
Globeville							2							
Littleton							1							
Montclair														
Sheridian														
Valverde														
ARCHULETA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		3										3	3	
Pagosa Springs												5	6	2

BACA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							2							
BENT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					11	8		4						
Las Animas								3	2					
BOULDER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		15	1	2	12	2	7	2	12	2				
Boulder	2			9		4	1		1					
Eldora														
Jamestown														
Lafayette														
Longmont			2			3		1						
Louisville														
Lyons						1	3	1						
Nederland														
Ward														
CHAFFEE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1	10			2		1							
Buena Vista														
Poncho Springs														
Salida	13	1	6		2		1				1		2	1
St. Elmo														
CHEYENNE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	2													
Cheyenne Wells														

TABLE 13—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		1		1	4									2
Empire		11				34	1							
Georgetown											1	4	1	
Idaho Springs		6	7	12	3	6								
Silver Plume				1		3		2						
CONEJOS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Alamosa														
Antonito														
Guadaloupe														
Manassa														
COSTILLA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							3							
Hooper						6	3							
San Luis														
CUSTER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		2			1	2								
Rosita														

Silver Cliff						3	2							
Westcliffe			1			1								
DELTA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns			20	30	10	26	7						9	10
Delta			12	8	4	13	10						5	12
Hotchkiss		2			1							5		
DOLORES COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Rico														
DOUGLAS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns			8	1										
Castle Rock														
West Creek								9	1					
EAGLE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				3										
Basalt					1									
Red Cliff														
ELBERT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		16		3										
Elizabeth														
EL PASO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		27	9	7	16	6		2						3
Colorado City		11	8	13	4	2		2					1	5
Colorado Springs		12	11	26	17	2	7	6	2	2		1	9	8
Green Mountain Falls														

TABLE 13—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
EL PASO COUNTY.														
Manitou														
Monument														
Palmer Lake														
FREMONT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		4	1	26	21	1	1	1						
Canon City			7	5		3								
Coal Creek														
Florence		14	7	16	20									1
Rockvale														
South Canon														
Williamsburg														
GARFIELD COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				49	90	3		2						
Carbondale														
Glenwood Springs			5	1	2	6	1	3						
New Castle			1											
GILPIN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns													1	
Black Hawk														2

Central City		2	1					1					15	13
Nevadaville												20	29	12
GRAND COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		3	3											
GUNNISON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		1				1				9				
Anthracite														
Crested Butte							1							
Gunnison				1										11
Irwin														
Marble														
Pitkin														
Spencer														
Tin Cup														
HINSDALE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns													3	6
Lake City													14	14
HUERFANO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	4	6	15	9	14									
La Veta														
Walsenburg		2				2								
JEFFERSON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					43	9	5	3				1		
Edgewater														
Evergreen							1							
Golden		7	14	2	1	2					1	3		3

TABLE 13—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
KIOWA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KIT CARSON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LAKE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leadville	.....	.....	1	7	16	8	12	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
LA PLATA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durango	1	2	8	2	.....	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
LARIMER COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellvue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berthoud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Collins	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loveland	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walden	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1	1	6	8	6	4	3	3	1			1		4
Aguilar														
Gray Creek														
Hastings			6											
Trinidad		6	3		4	11	2			1	1	1	1	2
LINCOLN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
LOGAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns												4	1	
Sterling														
MESA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				1	23	3								
De Beque														
Fruita					1									
Grand Junction				3		3	1	1		1				
MINERAL COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							1	5	1					
Amethyst														
Creede							23	11					1	
Teller														
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Dolores														
Mancos														

TABLE 13—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
MONTROSE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					1	1	2	3			2		6	2
Montrose				2	4	8	1	6		1			1	9
MORGAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				1										1
Brush			1	1		1	2							
Ft. Morgan														
OTERO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1		2		6		2	1						
Fowler		2	2											
La Junta				5	5		4							
Manzanola														
Ordway														
Rocky Ford		7	2		6									
Sugar City		1	6	6	1		1	1						
OURAY COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	5				5									
Dallas														
Ironton							1	2						

Ouray	5	5	2			2	6							
Red Mountain														
Ridgway														
PARK COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns					14			2	3					
Alma														
Como					8	3	1							
Fairplay														
PHILLIPS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns										2				
Holyoke														
PITKIN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				6	2			1	1			1	1	
Aspen							1	2		2				
PROWERS COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns									2					
Granada														
Lamar			6	12	14	9								
PUEBLO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns		21			9	4						1	2	
Pueblo	9	31	21	16	10	25	6		1				9	1
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns														
Meeker														

TABLE 13—Continued.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1				1		6							
Del Norte														
Monte Vista						1								
ROUTT COUNTY.														
Outside incorporatad towns								2	7					
Steamboat Springs														
SAGUACHE COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns	1	2			5	3								
Bonanza														
Crestone														
Saguache	2						10	1						
SAN JUAN COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns								1						
Silverton					1	5	5	5	1		2		1	
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns											2			5
Ophir														1
Saw Pit														
Telluride		1		3					1	1				

SEDGWICK COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns															
Julesburg															
SUMMIT COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns										3	2				
Breckenridge									2	3	2				
Dillon															
Frisco															
Kokomo															
Montezuma															
Robinson															
TELLER COUNTY.															
Outside incorporated towns		2		8	11	45	10	10	1				5		
Altman		4	1			1	1								
Anaconda				1	1	1									
Cameron															1
Cripple Creek		35	54	33	13	27	6	3	1	13	2				
Florissant															
Gillett					1										
Goldfield		1	6	5	1	9	1	5	1	3					
Lawrence															
Victor				22	9										1
Woodland Park					11										1

TABLE 13—Concluded.

	Nov., 1900	Dec., 1900	Jan., 1901	Feb., 1901	Mar., 1901	April, 1901	May, 1901	June, 1901	July, 1901	Aug., 1901	Sept., 1901	Oct., 1901	Nov., 1901	Dec., 1901
WASHINGTON COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns							5	1						
Akron														
WELD COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns				5	18	1		2		2				
Eaton							1							
Erie					2		1							
Evans														
Ft. Lupton														
Greeley			14			1	1							
New Windsor			1											
Plattville					3	6	2	1						
YUMA COUNTY.														
Outside incorporated towns													4	
Wray														
Yuma														
Total	66	306	347	448	582	430	225	142	63	52	15	54	130	135

TABLE 14.

SMALL POX.

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM JANUARY 1, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1902, INCLUSIVE.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1							
Argo											
Berkeley											
Brighton											
Denver	7	18	27	29	18	6	2	7	5		
Elyria			1								
Fletcher											
Globeville											
Littleton											
Montclair											
Sheridan											
Valverde											
ARCHULETA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	21			3							
Pagosa Springs			1								
BACA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			1	3							

TABLE 14—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BENT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		10	1	11							
Las Animas											
BOULDER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		3	6	4	3		1				
Boulder			2				1				
Eldora											
Jamestown											
Lafayette											
Longmont			2	10							
Louisville											
Lyons											
Nederland											
Ward											
CHAFFEE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Buena Vista											
Poncho Springs											
Salida				1	1						
St. Elmo											

CHEYENNE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Cheyenne Wells											
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Empire											
Georgetown											
Idaho Springs		2									
Silver Plume											
CONEJOS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Alamosa											
Antonito											
Guadaloupe											
Manassa											
COSTILLA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Hooper											
San Luis											
CUSTER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								1			
Rosita											
Silver Cliff											
Westcliffe											

TABLE 14—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
DELTA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	18	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotchkiss	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOLORES COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOUGLAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castle Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAGLE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ELBERT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EL PASO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	8	4	.....	2	11	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado City	7	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado Springs	7	2	10	10	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Mountain Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitou	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monument	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FREMONT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	1	2	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canon City	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockvale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Canon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburg	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GARFIELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbondale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenwood Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Castle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GILPIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Hawk	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central City	5	3	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevadaville	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 14—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
GRAND COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GUNNISON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anthracite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crested Butte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnison	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irwin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitkin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spencer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin Cup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HINSDALE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake City	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HUERFANO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Veta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walsenburg	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JEFFERSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			1								
Edgewater											
Evergreen											
Golden	5		1								
KIOWA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1				1			
KIT CARSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
LAKE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Leadville					1						
LA PLATA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		3	1	1							
Animas											
Durango			2			8	2				
LARIMER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			34	47	1	3	3		10		
Bellvue											
Berthoud											
Fort Collins			2	13	2	3	6	8	4		
Loveland			7		8						
Manhattan											
Pearl											
Walden											

TABLE 14—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	8	1	4	4	------	------	------	------	------	------
Aguilar	1	2	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Gray Creek	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Hastings	------	1	2	4	2	1	------	------	------	------	------
Trinidad	1	1	3	2	2	------	------	------	------	------	------
LINCOLN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					2						
LOGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1	1	1	2							
Sterling				29							------
MESA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	32	11	2	7	5						
De Beque	------										
Fruita	12	5		------							
Grand Junction	4	4	7								
MINERAL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1		------	------	------					------	
Amethyst	------	------	------	------	------	------				------	

Creede											
Teller											
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Dolores											
Mancos											
MONTROSE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	13	6		1	1						
Montrose		2	2			1					
MORGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					1						
Brush					2						
Ft. Morgan			1								
OTERO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	3	1	6	9	12						
Fowler											
La Junta		4	1	2							
Manzanola				2	1						
Ordway				1							
Rocky Ford		3	9	17	4						
Sugar City											
OURAY COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1	5		1	5					
Dallas											
Ironton											

TABLE 14—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
OURAY COUNTY.											
Ouray	.....	8	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PARK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Como	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairplay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHILLIPS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holyoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PITKIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aspen	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROWERS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Granada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamar	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PUEBLO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo	9	2	3	4	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	11	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del Norte	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monte Vista	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ROUTT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steamboat Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SAGUACHE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Bonanza											
Crestone											
Saguache											
SAN JUAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Silverton		1	2		1						
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		7	1			2					
Ophir											
Saw Pit											
Telluride	1	5	4	1	1						

TABLE 14—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
SEDGWICK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Julesburg											
SUMMIT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Breckenridge											
Dillon											
Frisco											
Kokomo					6	1					
Montezuma											
Robinson											
TELLER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		2	1		1						
Altman	1										
Anaconda						1	2				
Cameron											
Cripple Creek			1	1							
Florissant			1								
Gillett											
Goldfield											

Lawrence											
Victor											
Woodland Park											
WASHINGTON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns			8		1	1					
Akron											
WELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		22	9	10	4	15	2				
Eaton			15	6			2				
Erie			2	1							
Evans		3	6	3	1						
Fort Lupton				1							
Greeley		1	6	12	2	7					
New Windsor				1							
Platteville											
YUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Wray											
Yuma											
Total	201	161	254	291	130	88	27	28	21	25	46

TABLE 15.

TYPHOID FEVER.

REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM JANUARY 1, 1902, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1902, INCLUSIVE.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ARAPAHOE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							3		3		
Argo								3			
Berkeley									2		
Brighton								2	3		
Denver	3	1	4	4	5	9	56	148	93	81	25
Elyria								1		1	
Fletcher										1	
Globeville										1	
Littleton			1	1							1
Montclair											
Sheridan								1	1		2
Valverde							1	1			
ARCHULETA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									2	3	7
Pagosa Springs			1	1			1		7	2	3
BACA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								2	1	2	

BENT COUNTY.												
Outside incorporated towns				1					1			
Las Animas									1	2		
BOULDER COUNTY.												
Outside incorporated towns						1	3	22	12	9		
Boulder	1						1	7	15	20	6	
Eldora												
Jamestown												
Lafayette								12	12			
Longmont									1	7	1	
Louisville										5	2	
Lyons								3				
Nederland												
Ward												
CHAFFEE COUNTY.												
Outside incorporated towns												
Buena Vista										2	1	
Poncho Springs												
Salida			4		4	2		20	9	15	1	
St. Elmo												
CHEYENNE COUNTY.												
Outside incorporated towns												
Cheyenne Wells												

TABLE 15—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								1		7	1
Empire											
Georgetown											
Idaho Springs		1	1		1				1	5	
Silver Plume											
CONEJOS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns										1	
Alamosa											2
Antonito									3		
Guadaloupe											
Manassa											
COSTILLA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Hooper											
San Luis											
CUSTER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									2	2	
Rosita											

Silver Cliff									4	2	
Westcliffe											
DELTA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	2							17	8	7	21
Delta								2	4	7	3
Hotchkiss								4	2		5
DOLORES COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1									1	
Rico											
DOUGLAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							2	3	7		
Castle Rock			1			2	4	2			1
West Creek											
EAGLE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1						1	
Basalt	1	1						5		1	
Red Cliff											
ELBERT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Elizabeth		1									
EL PASO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns						1		1	4		1
Colorado City						3	6	13	9	3	
Colorado Springs		1		2		5	8	5	19	31	7
Green Mountain Falls											

TABLE 15.—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
EL PASO COUNTY.											
Manitou								4			1
Monument									3	1	
Palmer Lake											
FREMONT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1				7	11	9	5
Canon City	1	2					31	24	25	36	23
Coal Creek								3	2	2	1
Florence							13	10	9	5	3
Rockvale			4				1		7	6	2
South Canon		1						9		7	3
Williamsburg						1	2		1		1
GARFIELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1						16	15	18	
Carbondale											
Glenwood Springs											
New Castle									7	6	1
GILPIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns										1	
Black Hawk		2	1	2			2		1	1	1

Central City	1	2	1	2	2		2	1	8	5	1
Nevadaville											
GRAND COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
GUNNISON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns	1							2	1	1	
Anthracite											
Crested Butte								1			
Gunnison									2	2	
Irwin											
Marble											
Pitkin											
Spencer											
Tin Cup											
HINSDALE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Lake City							1				
HUERFANO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							1			1	1
La Veta											
Walsenburg											
JEFFERSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							2	1	1	1	1
Edgewater											
Evergreen										1	
Golden								1		10	1

TABLE 15—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
KIOWA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									1		
KIT CARSON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					2			1	3		
LAKE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns				1							
Leadville	1			1						2	
LA PLATA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									3	1	
Animas											
Durango	1					3		3	4	3	1
LARIMER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							1	4	15	33	32
Bellvue			1							1	1
Berthoud										1	2
Ft. Collins	1			1	1		3	1	17	17	9
Loveland						2		15	21	1	8
Manhattan											
Pearl											
Walden											

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns							4	5	14	9	7
Aguilar							4	4	6	1	
Gray Creek											
Hastings									1		
Trinidad				1			1	49	55	5	9
LINCOLN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								2			
LOGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								2	7		2
Sterling								1	1	4	1
MESA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1	1	1		1		1	1	3	1
De Beque											
Fruita							1				
Grand Junction		1				1	3	7		8	1
MINERAL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Amethyst								3			
Creede							1			2	5
Teller											
MONTEZUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns										1	
Dolores								2			
Mancos											

TABLE 15—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MONTROSE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								2	2	8	
Montrose						1	1	3	3	14	
MORGAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									2	2	
Brush	1								2	6	1
Fort Morgan									7		1
OTERO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1	2			2	9	19	9	29	10
Fowler		2								5	
La Junta						1	8	13	8	6	14
Manzanola				1		1	1			3	
Ordway											
Rocky Ford						2	7	36	1	7	16
Sugar City									1		
OURAY COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1	1			1		1		1	
Dallas											
Ironton											
Ouray		4					1	1	6	4	7

Red Mountain											
Ridgway						1				1	
PARK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns		1						1			
Alma							1				
Como											
Fairplay											
PHILLIPS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Holyoke											
PITKIN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Aspen	1								1	2	1
PROWERS COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								9	6		8
Granada							3	1	1	1	
Lamar		1					1			2	6
PUEBLO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								4	16	3	
Pueblo	1	15	10	7	6	31	32	51	44	59	110
RIO BLANCO COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Meeker								1	1		

TABLE 15—Continued.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
RIO GRANDE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns										1	
Del Norte	1	1					1				
Monte Vista				1				1			
ROUTT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									4		1
Steamboat Springs									3		
SAGUACHE COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Bonanza											
Crestone											
Saguache									1	1	
SAN JUAN COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Silverton								1	1	1	
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Ophir											
Saw Pit											
Telluride	3							1		3	1

SEDGWICK COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns											
Julesburg											
SUMMIT COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								1			
Breckenridge						1					
Dillon								2	1		
Frisco		1									
Kokomo											
Montezuma											
Robinson								1			
TELLER COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns								1	1	3	
Altman					1			1			
Anaconda											
Cameron											
Cripple Creek	1				2	2		1	3	2	1
Florissant											
Gillett											
Goldfield							1	1	1		
Lawrence											
Victor								1		2	3
Woodland Park											

TABLE 15—Concluded.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns									1		
Akron			1								
WELD COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns					1	1	1	8	8	25	26
Eaton								6	4	2	3
Erie										1	
Evans									2	1	1
Fort Lupton											
Greeley		1			1		3	16	14	22	10
New Windsor	2							7	20	5	3
Platteville					1		1				
YUMA COUNTY.											
Outside incorporated towns										1	
Wray										2	
Yuma											
Total	24	43	34	29	27	75	229	644	642	653	468

By-Laws

of the

State Board *of* Health

By-Laws *of*
The State Board of Health

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Section 1. The officers of the Board shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, as directed by section 1 of the act establishing the Board; also a Vice-President, who shall act in the absence of the President.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall perform such other duties as custom and parliamentary usages require. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all committees.

Sec. 2. The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Board. He shall be custodian of all books documents, furniture and other property belonging to the Board. He shall give proper and timely notice in writing, of every regular and special meeting to each member of the Board, and shall, as executive officer, perform such other duties as are assigned by the act establishing the Board, or by these by-laws, as the Board may from time to time direct. All official communications from the Secretary to the Board shall be in writing.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer of the Board shall keep careful account of all moneys received and disbursed by the Board, and annually make report of the same to the Governor.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

Section 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Monday in April and October in the city of Denver.

At the meeting in April the annual report shall be an order of business.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be called by the President, at such time and place as he shall designate, whenever requested in writing by three members of the Board.

ARTICLE IV.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Section 1. At all meetings the business shall be conducted as follows:

1. Roll call.
2. Minutes of the last regular or special meeting.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of standing committees.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Elections.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New and miscellaneous business.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary shall, at the meeting in April, make a full report of his official acts and of the proceedings of the Board during the year ending March 1 preceding, and shall accompany the same with recommendation of such measures as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public health and the faithful execution of the law. The annual report of the Board shall be presented to the Governor of Colorado on or before the first Monday in June in each year, in accordance with the requirements of section 4 of the act constituting this Board.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDED NOVEMBER 20, 1894.

Moved and carried that article V of the by-laws be so corrected as to call for the reading of the annual report at the meeting in October, instead of in April, and that its presentation to the Governor shall be before the first day of January instead of before the first Monday in June.

ARTICLE VI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Board at the meeting in April or as soon thereafter as may be practicable:

1. An executive committee.

2. A committee on registration and vital statistics.

3. A committee on preventable diseases, disinfection and supervision of travel and traffic.

4. A committee on water supply, drainage, sewerage, topography and mines.

5. A committee on hygiene and sanitation of schools, public institutions and places where numbers of people are employed.

6. A committee on foods, drugs, dangerous literature, adulterations, poisons, explosives and other special sources of danger to life and limb.

7. A committee on sanitary legislation, rules and regulations.

Sec. 2. Such papers, communications or other matter received by the Secretary as he may deem proper for the purpose he shall forward to the chairman of the appropriate committee, after filing the titles and memoranda, which shall be preserved in the Secretary's office.

Sec. 3. All reports of committees shall be in writing and shall be submitted at each regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The executive committee shall consist of not less than four members, including the President and Secretary of the Board, and the Secretary of the Board shall be secretary of the committee.

Sec. 2. It shall have general supervision of the finances, purchases, expenses and publications of the Board.

Sec. 3. It shall hold meetings at least monthly, and as much oftener as it shall deem necessary, and shall meet on the call of the chairman.

Sec. 4. With the approval of the Board or of the executive committee, the Secretary shall make requisition upon the Secretary of State for such stationery, printed forms, clerical labor, apartments and furniture as shall be needed for the use of the Board.

Sec. 5. No purchase shall be made nor expenditure incurred except by order of the Board or of the executive committee; and the executive committee shall not have power to incur any indebtedness beyond the amount appropriated by law.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDED NOVEMBER 20, 1894.

Moved and carried that section 5, article VII be amended by substituting for the clause "And the executive committee shall not have power to incur any indebtedness beyond the amount appropriated by law," the following: "And no extraordinary expenditure shall be made by the executive committee, except in emergencies, without the consent of the Board."

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCES.

Section 1. All accounts against the Board shall be filed with the Treasurer and may be presented at any meeting of the Board, when they shall be acted on in open session; and all accounts allowed shall be endorsed "Approved by the

State Board of Health," and shall be endorsed by the President and Secretary.

Sec. 2. Not acted on.

Sec. 3. Not acted on.

Sec. 4. The expenses allowed members for attendance on meetings of the Board shall be traveling expenses and hotel bills; the bills for such expenses shall be itemized.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDED NOVEMBER 20, 1894.

Moved and carried to eliminate section 1, article VIII as being contradictory. The sections 2 and 3 of article VIII never having been acted upon, section 4 becomes section 1 of article VIII.

ARTICLE IX.

RULES OF ORDER.

In conducting the business of the meetings of the Board the parliamentary rules governing the general assembly of the state of Colorado shall be adopted so far as they are applicable to its deliberations.

ARTICLE X.

EMERGENCIES.

Under the powers of the act creating this Board, each member thereof shall be the deputy of the Board and shall have and exercise all the powers that are conferred upon this Board when it shall be necessary for him to act for the purpose of meeting extraordinary emergencies.

ARTICLE XI.

AMENDMENTS.

The by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Board by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Laws

Relating to

Public Health

Passed by the

Ninth General Assembly

of the

State of Colorado

The Public Health

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH

(S. B. 210, by Senator Hartzell.)

AN ACT

To Preserve the Public Health, to Create Local Boards of Health, to Define the Duties and Powers of Such Boards and to Make Certain Acts Misdemeanors, and Provide for the Punishment Thereof, and to Repeal All Acts in Conflict Herewith.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. The Board of County Commissioners of each county shall be a Board of Health for their respective counties, and the county clerk shall be the clerk of said board, and shall keep a record of their proceedings, in a book to be provided for that purpose at the expense of the county; Provided, That the Board of Health of any city, town or village, shall have exclusive and independent control within its own jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The mayor and council, or trustees of each incorporated town or city, whether incorporated under General Statutes or special charter in this State, respecting which no other provision is or shall be made by law, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a Board of Health, as provided in this act, within the limits of the cities or towns respectively of which they are such officers, and in all parts and portions of each and every county not represented by town or city organization, the Board of

Health shall consist of the county commissioners and the clerk of the county.

Sec. 3. Every Board of Health shall appoint one or more physicians to the board, who shall be the health officer or officers of the county, city or town for which he is appointed, and shall hold his office during its pleasure, and it shall establish his salary or other compensation, and it shall regulate all fees and charges of every person employed by it in the execution of the health laws and its own regulations; Provided, that in counties, towns or villages where it is not practicable to secure the services of a well educated and suitable physician, the board may appoint some other person as such health officer.

Sec. 4. The Board of Health shall make such regulations respecting nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness within its respective limits, and on board of any car, or train of cars, as it shall judge necessary for the public health and safety; and if any person shall violate any such regulations he shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. If any person or persons shall put any dead animal or part of the carcass of any dead animal, into any lake, river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field or meadow or common, or in any place within one mile of the residence of any person or persons, except the same and every part thereof be burned or buried at least two feet under ground, and if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places, to the injury of the health, or to the annoyance of the citizens of this State, or any of them, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which such conviction may be had, not exceeding ten days, to be imposed by any court of competent jurisdiction, and every twenty-four hours said owner may permit the same to remain after such conviction shall be deemed an additional offense against the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a further sum of not less than ten dollars and not more than thirty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, to be recovered as aforesaid, and in default of the payment

thereof be imprisoned as aforesaid not more than thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. The Board of Health shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, that may in its opinion be injurious to the health of the inhabitants within its town, city or county, or in any car or train of cars within said town, city or county, and the same shall destroy, remove or prevent as the case may require.

Sec. 7. Boards of Health in counties, cities, towns and villages are hereby empowered to make such rules and regulations in relation to the care and cleaning of privies and water closets, within such counties, cities, towns or villages as it may deem desirable for the preservation of the health of any of the inhabitants thereof, or such boards may declare any such privy or water-closet a nuisance and the abatement thereof be by them ordered and enforced.

Sec. 8. If any cellar, vault, lot, sewer, drain, place or premises within any city shall be damp, unwholesome, offensive or filthy, or be covered any portion of the year with stagnant or impure water, or shall be in such condition as to produce unwholesome or offensive exhalations, the Board of Health may cause the same to be drained, filled up, cleaned, amended or purified; or may require the owner or occupant, or person in charge of such lot, premises or place, to perform such duty; and may require the owner or occupant of any building, fence or structure, which may be ruinous, or liable to fall and injure persons or property, to pull down or remove the same; or the Board of Health may cause the same to be done by the proper officers of the city.

Sec. 9. If any person, corporation or company shall neglect to remove or abate any nuisance, or to perform any requirement made by or in accordance with any ordinance or resolution of the Board of Health, for the protection of the health of the inhabitants, and if any expense shall be incurred by the board in removing or abating such nuisance, or in causing such duty or requirement to be performed, such expense may be recovered by the board in an action of debt or *assumpsit* against such person, corporation or company. And in all cases where the board shall incur any expense for draining, filling, cleaning or purifying any lot, place or premises, or for removing any unsafe building or structure, or for removing or abating any nuisance found upon

such lot or premises, the board may, in addition to all other remedies, provide for the recovery of such expense, charge the same, or such part thereof as they shall deem proper upon the lot or premises, upon or on account of which such expense was incurred, or from which such nuisance was removed or abated, and cause the same to be assessed upon such lot or premises and collected as a special assessment.

Sec. 10. Whenever such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, shall be found on private property, the Board of Health shall order the owner or occupant, or such person or persons who shall have caused or permitted such nuisance, at his own expense to remove the same within twenty-four hours; and in default thereof, he, she or they shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars at the suit of the county commissioners of the proper county, or the board of proper city, town or village, and for the use of the Board of Health (if one exists) of the city or town where the nuisance is found.

Sec. 11. If the owner or occupant shall not comply with such order of the Board of Health, such board may cause the said nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, to be removed, and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the said owner or occupant or by such other person who shall have caused or permitted the same.

Sec. 12. Whenever any person shall be convicted of maintaining a nuisance that may be injurious to the public health and safety, the court may in its discretion order it to be abated, removed or destroyed, at the expense of the defendant under the direction of the Board of Health of the town, city or county where the nuisance is found, and the form of the warrant to the sheriff or other officer may be varied accordingly.

Sec. 13. The court may, on the application of the defendant, order a stay of such warrant for such time as may be necessary, not exceeding six months, to give him an opportunity to remove the nuisance, upon his giving satisfactory security to do so within the time specified in the order.

Sec. 14. The expense of abating and removing the nuisance, pursuant to such warrant, shall be collected by the officer in the same manner as damages and costs are collected upon execution, excepting that the materials of any buildings, fences or other things that may be removed as a nuisance, may be sold by the officer, in like manner as goods are sold on

execution for the payment of debts, and the officer may apply the proceeds of such sale to defray the expenses of the removal, and shall pay over the balance thereof, if any, to the defendant upon demand, and if the proceeds of the sale are not sufficient to defray the said expenses, he shall collect the residue thereof as before provided.

Sec. 15. Whenever the Board of Health shall think it necessary, for the preservation of the lives or health of the inhabitants, to enter any building, car or train of cars in their town, city or county for the purpose of examining into and abating, removing or preventing any nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, or danger to life or limb, and shall be refused such entry, any member of the board may make complaint, under oath, to any justice of the peace of his county, whether such justice be a member of the Board of Health or not, stating the facts of the case as far as he has knowledge thereof.

Sec. 16. Such justice may thereupon issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable in the county commanding him to take sufficient aid, and being accompanied by any two or more members of said Board of Health, between the hours of sunrise and sunset, to repair to the place where such nuisance, source of filth, cause of sickness or danger to life or limb, complained of may be, and destroy, remove or prevent the same under direction of such members of the Board of Health.

Sec. 17. Any justice of the peace may make out a warrant under his hand, directed to any sheriff or any constable of the county, in and for which he is justice of the peace, requiring him, under the direction of the Board of Health, to remove any person infected with contagious sickness, or take possession of convenient houses and lodging, and provide nurses, attendants and other necessaries for the accommodation, safety and relief of the sick.

Sec. 18. Whenever, on application of the Board of Health or any member thereof, it shall be made to appear to any justice of the peace that there is just cause to suspect that any baggage, clothing, or goods of any kind found within the town, city or county are infected with any disease which may be dangerous to the public health, such justice of the peace, shall, by warrant, under his hand, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, require him to take with him as many men as the said justice shall deem necessary to

secure such baggage, clothing or other goods, and to post said men as a guard over the house or place where such baggage, clothing, or other goods shall be lodged, which guard shall take effectual care to prevent any person removing or coming near to such baggage, clothing or other goods, until due inquiry be made into the circumstances thereof, and they shall be discharged therefrom.

Sec. 19. The said justice may also by the same warrant, if it shall appear to him necessary, require the said officer under the direction of the Board of Health, to impress or take convenient houses or stores for the safe keeping of such baggage, clothing or goods; and the Board of Health may cause them to be removed to such houses or stores, or be otherwise detained until they shall in the opinion of the Board of Health be free from infection.

Sec. 20. Such officer in the execution of such warrant, shall, if need be, in the day time, break open any house, shop or other place mentioned in said warrant, where such baggage, clothing or other goods may be, and he may require such aid as may be necessary to effect the execution of the warrant, and all persons shall, at the command of any such officer, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, assist in the execution of the warrant, if able to do so.

Sec. 21. The reasonable charges of securing such baggage, clothing or other goods, and of transporting and purifying the same shall be paid by the county, city or town whose Board of Health is exercising jurisdiction in the premises; in all cities or incorporated towns all actions provided for herein may be instituted before the police magistrate who shall have jurisdiction thereof, and police officers and marshals in such cities and towns shall have equal authority with sheriffs and constables in executing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 22. Whenever the sheriff or other officer shall take possession of houses, stores, lodgings or other necessaries, or shall employ any nurse or attendants, as provided in this act, the several parties interested shall be entitled to a just compensation therefor, to be paid by the county, city or town in which such person or property shall have been so employed or taken possession of.

Sec. 23. The Board of Health of any town, city or county, near to or bordering upon either of the neighboring states or territories, may appoint by writing, under their

hands, suitable persons to attend any places by which travellers may pass into this State from infected places in other states; and the persons so appointed may examine such passengers as they may suspect of bringing with them any infection which may be dangerous to public health, and if need be, restrain them from traveling until licensed thereto by the Board of Health of the town, city or county to which such person may come; and any person coming from such infected place who shall without license, as aforesaid, travel within this State, unless it be to travel by the most direct way to the state from whence he came, after he shall be cautioned to depart by the persons appointed as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 24. The said board shall also make such regulations as they may deem necessary for the public health and safety respecting any articles which are capable of containing or conveying any infection or contagion or creating any sickness, when such article shall be brought into or conveyed from their town, city or county, or into or from any car or train of cars; and if any person shall violate such regulations he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 25. Any county may establish a quarantine ground in a suitable place either within or without its own limits: Provided, That if such place be without its limits, the consent of the county within whose limits it may be established shall first be obtained therefor.

Sec. 26. Any two or more counties may, at their joint expense, establish a quarantine ground for their joint use, either within or without their own limits; Provided, That if such place be without their limits they shall first obtain the assent of the county in whose limits the same may be.

Sec. 27. The said quarantine regulations, after notice shall have been given, shall be observed and complied with by all persons; and any person who shall violate any such regulations shall forfeit a sum not less than five dollars and not more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 28. All expenses incurred on account of any person or goods, under any quarantine regulations shall be paid by such person or by the owner of such goods respectively.

Sec. 29. Whenever any person confined in any common jail shall be attacked with any disease which, in the opinion of the physicians of the Board of Health, or such other phy-

sicians as they may consult, shall be considered dangerous to the safety and health of the other prisoners; or if the inhabitants of the town, city or county in which such jail is situated, the Board of Health may by their order in writing, direct the removal of such person to some hospital or other place of safety, there to be provided for and securely kept, so as to prevent his escape until their further orders, and if such prisoner shall recover from the disease, he shall be returned to such jail.

Sec. 30. If the person so removed shall have been committed by order of any court or under any judicial process, the order for his removal, or a copy thereof, attested by the presiding member of said board of health, shall be returned by him with the doing thereon into the office of the clerk of the district court of the county and no prisoner removed as aforesaid, shall be considered as thereby having committed an escape.

Sec. 31. Whenever any pestilence or contagious disease shall break out in any poor house or hospital in this State, or in the vicinity thereof, and the physicians of such poor house or hospital, or such other physicians as the superintendents may consult, shall certify that such pestilence or disease is likely to endanger the health of the persons supported at such poor house or hospital, the superintendents or person in charge of such poor house or hospital shall cause the persons there supported, or any of them, to be removed to some other suitable place in the same county, city or town, and there to be maintained and provided for at the expense of the county with all necessary medical attendance and care, until they can safely be returned to such poor house or hospital, or otherwise discharged.

Sec. 32. The Board of Health may grant permits for the removal of any infected article or sick person, within the limits of their town, city or county, when they shall think it safe and proper to do so.

Sec. 33. When any person coming from abroad, or residing within any town, city or county within this State, shall be infected, or shall lately before have been infected, with the small-pox or other sickness dangerous to the public health, the Board of Health of the town, city or county where such persons may be, shall make effectual provisions in the same manner in which they shall judge best for the safety of the inhabitants, by removing such sick or infected person to a

separate house, if it can be done without danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance necessary, which shall be at the charge of the county, city or town, as the case may be, to which he belongs.

Sec. 34. If any such infected person cannot be removed without danger to his health, the Board of Health shall make provision for him as in the preceding section, in the house in which he may be, and in such case they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed, and may take such other measures in respect to the same as they may deem necessary for the safety of the inhabitants.

Sec. 35. The inhabitants of any town, city or county may establish, in such locality as the Board of Health may deem best, and be constantly provided with one or more hospitals for the reception of persons having the small-pox or other disease which may be dangerous to the public health.

Sec. 36. All such hospitals shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the board of health or a committee appointed by such board for that purpose; but no such hospitals shall be established within one hundred yards of any inhabited house situated in an adjoining county without the consent of such adjoining county.

Sec. 37. When any hospital shall be so established, the physician attending the same, the persons sick therein, the nurses, attendants and all persons who shall approach or come within the limits of the same, and all such furniture and other articles as shall be brought there, shall be subject to such regulations as shall be made by the Board of Health or of the committee appointed for that purpose.

Sec. 38. When small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health shall break out in any town, city or county, the Board of Health shall immediately provide, furnish and maintain a suitable and comfortable hospital building and place of reception for the sick and infected, and shall provide a good and sufficient number of efficient nurses and attendants therefor (and when especially requested to do so, permit such nurses and such medical care as the family or near friends of the patient may desire) as they shall judge to be adequate and sufficient for the due care and accommodation of the said sick and infected persons and for the safety of the inhabitants; the said hospitals shall be subject to the regulations of the Board of Health in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for established hospitals.

Sec. 39. When the small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health is found to exist in any town, city or county, the Board of Health shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection, and to give public notice of infected places to travelers, by such means as in their judgment shall be most effectual for the common safety.

Sec. 40. If any physician or other person in any of the hospitals or places of reception before mentioned, or who shall attend, approach or be concerned with the same, shall violate any of the regulations lawfully made in relation thereto, either with respect to himself, or to his or any other person's property, the person so offending shall, for each offense, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 41. Whenever any householder shall know that any person within his family is taken sick with small-pox or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health or health officer of the town, city or county in which he resides; and if he shall refuse or neglect to give such notice, he shall upon conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 42. Every Board of Health of any town, city or county may make suitable provisions, at any meeting, for the inoculation of the inhabitants with cow-pox under the direction of the local Board of Health or health officer.

Sec. 43. Whenever any physician shall know that any person whom he is called to visit, or who is brought to him for examination, is infected with small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer, the president or the clerk of the Board of Health of the county, town or village in which the sick person may be, and to the householder, hotel keeper, keeper of a boarding house, or tenant within whose house or rooms the sick person may be. The notice to the officer of the Board of Health shall state the name of the disease, the name, age and sex of the person sick, also the name of the physician giving the notice, and shall, by street and number or otherwise, sufficiently designate the house or room in which said sick person may be; and every physician, and person acting as a physician, who shall refuse or neglect immediately to give such notice, shall for each offense, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less

than five nor more than one hundred dollars; Provided, that this penalty shall not be enforced against a physician if another physician in attendance has given to the health officer hereinbefore mentioned an immediate notice of such sick person, and the true name of the disease, in accordance with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 44. Whenever the health officer of any county, city or village in this State shall receive reliable notice, or shall otherwise have good reason to believe that there is within the county, city or village of which he is the health officer, a case of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or other communicable disease dangerous to the public health, it shall be the duty of the health officer, unless he is or shall have been instructed by the Board of Health, of which he is an executive officer, to do otherwise, immediately investigate the subject, and in behalf of the Board of Health, of which he is an executive officer, to order the prompt and thorough isolation of those sick or infected with such disease, so long as there is danger of their communicating the disease to other persons; to order the prompt isolation or vaccination of persons who have been exposed to small-pox; to see that no person suffers for lack of nurses or other necessaries because of isolation for the public good; to give public notice of infected places by placard on the premises, and otherwise, if necessary; to promptly notify teachers or superintendents of schools concerning families in which are contagious diseases; to supervise funerals of persons dead from scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox or other communicable disease, which endangers the public health; to disinfect rooms, clothing and premises, and all articles likely to be infected, before allowing their use by persons other than those in isolation; to keep the president of his own Board of Health and the secretary of the State Board of Health constantly informed respecting every outbreak of a disease dangerous to the public health, and of the facts, so far as the same shall come to his knowledge, respecting sources of danger of any such diseased person or infected article being brought into or taken out of the county, city or village of which he is the health officer.

Sec. 45. In the fulfillment of the requirements of this act, the health officer, unless other provisions shall have been made in accordance with law, shall be entitled to receive from the county, city or village of which he is the health officer, compensation at the rate of not less than two (2) dollars per day, while in discharge of his duties.

Sec. 46. It shall be the duty of all physicians, surgeons and midwives to keep a registry of all births and deaths at which they have professionally attended, showing in case of birth, the time and place of birth, name of the father and maiden name of mother and their residence, the sex and color of the child, and whether it be born alive or dead; and showing, in case of death, the time, place and cause of death, when and where the disease was contracted, the name, age, sex, color and condition, whether single, married or widow, occupation and residence and the place of birth of the deceased; Provided, That when two or more surgeons, physicians or midwives, may have attended professionally at any birth or death, that surgeon, physician or midwife who is oldest in attendance shall make the registry.

Sec. 47. It shall be the duty of the physicians, surgeons and midwives to deposit with the clerk of the Board of Health of the county, town or city in which said births or deaths occur, respecting which no other provision is or shall be made by law, quarterly reports of such births or deaths on or before the last day of March, June, September and December of each year.

Sec. 48. Any person failing to discharge and perform any of the acts and duties imposed by sections forty-six and forty-seven of this act, shall, for every such failure, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

Sec. 49. All Boards of Health, which exist now or may be established by the provisions of this law, shall make an annual report to the State Board of Health on or before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year, containing all marriages and all births and deaths occurring in their respective districts, giving such facts as are set forth in section forty-six of this act, and such other information as shall be of interest to the public.

Sec. 50. The secretary of the State Board of Health shall cause to be provided suitable blanks with separate columns for each of the items of information required, and shall send a sufficient number of said blanks to the clerk of each county for distribution.

Sec. 51. The Board of Health of any town, city or county, respectively, when they shall judge it necessary, shall, from time to time, assign certain places for the exercise of any trade or employment dangerous to the public health; and they

shall forbid the exercise thereof in places not so assigned; and all such assignments shall be entered in the records of the town, city or county, and they may be revoked when the Board of Health making such assignment shall think proper.

Sec. 52. When any place or building so assigned shall become dangerous to the neighborhood or to travelers, and the same shall be made to appear on a trial, or on the admission of the person exercising such trade or employment before the district court of the county, upon a complaint made by the Board of Health, or by any other person, the said court may revoke such assignment, and prohibit the further use of such place or building for the exercise of either of the aforesaid trades or employments, and may cause such nuisance to be removed or abated.

Sec. 53. Any person injured, either in his comfort or in the enjoyment of his estate by any such nuisance, may have an action on the case for damages sustained thereby, in which action the defendants may plead the general issue and give any special matter in evidence.

Sec. 54. Whenever the trustees of any incorporated town or village, or the Board of Health of any city, shall by resolution adopted by them determine that the dead bodies buried in any public cemetery located in any such city, town or village, should be removed therefrom, for the reason that such cemetery shall have become commons, or shall impede the growth of any such city, town or village, or shall endanger the health of the people living in the immediate vicinity thereof, the county court of the county in which such cemetery is located is hereby authorized to vacate the same, or any part thereof, on petition made to such court by the Board of Health.

Sec. 55. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of all regulations made by them, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the county, town or village, if there be one published therein, and if not, then by posting them up in five public places in such county, town or village, and such notice of such regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons.

Sec. 56. The county court for any county or any justice of the peace in such county, and police magistrates in cities and towns shall have jurisdiction in all matters concerning nuisances under this act and the punishment therefor.

Sec. 57. It shall be the duty of any person who discovers, suspects, or has reason to believe that any domestic ani-

mal belonging to him or in his charge, or that may come under his observation, belonging to other parties, is affected with any disease, if it be a contagious or infectious disease, to immediately report such fact, belief or suspicion to the local Board of Health, or some member thereof, and if, on examination, it is found that the animal is diseased and unfit for food, such animal may be ordered to be killed and buried by any officer of the Board of Health, at the expense of the owner.

Sec. 58. Any person who shall have in his possession any domestic animal affected with any contagious or infectious disease, knowing such animal to be so affected, or after having received notice that such animal is so affected, who shall permit such animal to run at large, or who shall keep such animal where other domestic animals not affected by or previously exposed to such disease, may be exposed to its contagion or infection; or who shall sell, ship, drive, trade or give away such diseased animal or animals, which have been exposed to such contagion or infection; or who shall move or drive any domestic animal in violation of any direction, rule or regulation, or order establishing or regulating quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than ninety days, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each of such diseased or exposed domestic animals which he shall permit to run at large, or keep, sell, ship, drive, trade or give away in violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 59. Any person who shall knowingly bring into this State any domestic animal which is affected with any contagious or infectious disease, or any animal which has been exposed to any infections or contagious disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 60. If any person shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, he shall upon conviction be punished by imprison-

ment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 61. If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, spirits, malt liquor, or other liquor intended for drinking, he shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and the article so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Sec. 62. If any person shall fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine in such manner as to render the same injurious to health he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars, and such adulterated drugs and medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Sec. 63. No person shall mix, color, stain or powder, or order or permit any other person to mix, color, stain or powder any article of food with any ingredient or material so as to render the article injurious to health, with the intent that the same may be sold; and no person shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any article so mixed, colored, stained or powdered.

Sec. 64. No person shall, except for the purpose of compounding in the necessary preparation of medicine, mix, color, stain or powder, or order or permit, any other person to mix, color, stain or powder any drug or medicine with any ingredient or materials so as to affect injuriously the quality or potency of such drug or medicine with intent to sell the same, or shall sell or offer for sale any such drug or medicine so mixed, colored, stained or powdered.

Sec. 65. No person shall mix, color, stain or powder any article of food, drink or medicine, or any article which enters into the composition of food, drink or medicine, with any other ingredient or material, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit, or sell or offer the same for sale, or order or permit any other person to sell or offer for sale any article so mixed, colored, stained or powdered, unless the same be so manufactured, used or sold, or offered for sale under its true and appropriate name, and notice that the same is mixed or impure, is marked, printed or stamped upon each package, roll, parcel or vessel, containing the same, so as to be and remain at all times readily visible, or unless

the person purchasing the same is fully informed by the seller, of the true name and ingredients (if other than such as are known by the common name thereof), of such article of food, drink or medicine at the time of making sale thereof or offering to sell the same.

Sec. 66. No person shall mix any glucose or grape sugar with syrup, honey or sugar intended for human food, or any oleomargarine, suine, beef fat, lard or any other foreign substance with any butter or cheese intended for human food, or shall mix or mingle any glucose or grape sugar or oleomargarine with any article of food without distinctly marking, stamping or labeling the article or the package containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such article and the percentage in which glucose or grape sugar, oleomargarine or suine enter into its composition, nor shall any person sell or offer for sale, or order or permit to be sold or offered for sale, any such food into the composition of which glucose or grape sugar or oleomargarine or suine has entered, without at the same time informing the buyer of the fact, and the proportions in which such glucose or grape sugar or oleomargarine or suine has entered into its composition.

Sec. 67. Any person convicted of violating any provision of any of the foregoing sections of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months.

Sec. 68. It is hereby made the duty of the district attorneys of this State to appear for the people and attend to the prosecution of all complaints under this act in all the courts in their respective counties.

Sec. 69. It shall be unlawful for any person, either by himself or agent, to sell or expose for sale within the State of Colorado any unwholesome, watered or adulterated or impure milk, or swill milk or colostrum, or milk from cows kept upon garbage, swill or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction, or other deleterious substances, or from cows kept in connection with any family in which there are infectious diseases. The addition of water or ice to the milk is hereby declared an adulteration.

Sec. 70. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 71. Authority is hereby given the Board of Health of any county, city or town, to appoint an inspector of milk in any such city or village, and to fix his compensation, and when appointed, said inspectors shall perform all the duties required of inspectors as provided herein, and such other powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed by the ordinances of said cities or villages.

Sec. 72. Any dealer in milk who shall by himself or by his servant or agent sell, exchange or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange the same, or exposes or offers for sale as pure milk, any skimmed milk from which the cream or part thereof has been removed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for such offense, be punished by the penalty provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 73. Every person who shall manufacture for sale, or who shall offer or expose for sale, by the tub, firkin, box or package or any greater quantity, any article or substance in semblance of butter not the legitimate product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of milk or cream, but into which the oil or fat of animals, not produced from milk, enters as a component part, or into which melted butter, or any oil thereof, has been introduced to take the place of cream, shall distinctly and durably stamp, brand or mark upon the top and also upon the side of every such tub, firkin, box or package of such article or substance the word "Oleomargarine," where it can be plainly seen in Roman letters, which shall be burnt on or printed therein with permanent black paint, in a straight line, and each letter shall not be less than one inch in length; and in case of retail sales of such article or substance, in parcels, the seller shall, in all cases, sell or offer for sale from a tub, firkin, box or package, stamped, branded or marked as herein stated, and shall also deliver therewith to the purchaser a printed label bearing the plainly printed word "Oleomargarine" or "Butterine," as the same may be, with the name of the manufacturer, in Roman letters not less than one-half inch in length, which shall be printed in a straight line, and every sale of such article or substance by tub, firkin, box or package or in any greater quantity not so stamped, branded or marked as "Oleomargarine or Butterine," as the same may be, and every sale of such article or substance at retail in parcels that shall not be sold from a tub, firkin, box or package so stamped, branded or marked, or without delivery of a label therewith as above stated, is declared to be unlawful

and void, and no action upon any contract shall be maintained in any of the courts of this State to recover upon any contract for the sale of any such article or substance not so stamped, branded, marked, labeled or sold.

Sec. 74. Every apothecary, druggist or other person who shall sell and deliver at retail any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or any other substance or liquid usually denominated poisonous, without having the word "Poison" and the true name thereof and the name of some simple antidote, if any is known, written or printed upon the label attached to the vial, box or parcel containing the same, shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 75. No person shall in any manner, except as hereinafter provided, advertise, publish, sell, or publicly expose for sale, any pills, powders, drugs or combination of drugs, designed expressly for the use of females for the purpose of procuring an abortion.

Sec. 76. Any drug or medicine known to be designed and expressly prepared for producing abortion shall be sold only upon the written prescription of an established practicing physician of the city, village or county in which the sale is made, and the druggist or dealer selling the same, shall, in a book provided for that purpose, register the name of the purchaser, the date of the sale, the kind and quantity of the medicine sold and the name and residence of the physician prescribing the same.

Sec. 77. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five or seventy-six of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 78. The publication, circulation or sale within this State of any circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or other book, containing receipts or prescriptions, immoral in tendency, for the cure of chronic female complaints or private diseases, or recipes or prescriptions for drops, pills, tinctures, or other compounds, designed to prevent inceptions, or tending to produce miscarriage or abortion, is hereby prohibited; and the publisher, circulator and seller thereof, shall each be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 79. Whenever it shall appear that in the practice of a physician or a midwife, there occur an unusual number of cases of puerperal fever, the Board of Health may require such physician or midwife to suspend his or her vocation for such a time as may seem necessary.

Sec. 80. All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 81. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1893.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(S. B. 173, by Senator Hartzell.)

AN ACT

To Create a State Board of Health, and to Define its Powers and Duties, to Make an Appropriation Therefore and to Provide for the Punishment of Violations Thereof, and to Repeal all Laws in Conflict Therewith.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That a Board of Health is hereby established which shall be known under the name and style of the State Board of Health. It shall consist of nine members, who shall be appointed by the Governor; and the members first appointed shall be so designated by the Governor that the term of office of three shall expire every two years, on the last day of January. Thereafter, the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall biennially appoint three members to hold their offices for six years, ending January thirty-first. Any vacancy in the said board may be filled until the next regular session of the General Assembly by the Governor. Every two years the Board shall elect from its own members persons to fill the offices of president, secretary and treasurer, and for the purposes of this election, and for organization, the Board shall convene at the call of the president so soon after the meeting of the General Assembly as may be convenient.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Health shall have general supervision of the interests of health and life of the citizens of this State. They shall especially study the vital statistics of the State and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and sickness among the

people. They shall carefully study the influence of the climate upon disease and health in different localities in the State for the benefit of the citizens thereof, as well as for the large number of invalids who seek relief in Colorado. They shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the effect of localities, employment, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the people. They shall, when required, or when they deem it best, advise with the officers of the government, or other state boards, in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public structure or building. They shall, from time to time, recommend standard works on the subject of hygiene for the use of schools of the State.

Sec. 3. The Board shall meet semi-annually at Denver, and at such other places and times as they may deem expedient. A majority shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. Should the office of president or secretary become vacant, by death or otherwise, the Board may fill said office from their number at the next regular meeting.

Sec. 4. The secretary shall keep his office at Denver, and shall perform the duties prescribed by this act or required by the Board. He shall keep a record of the transactions of the Board; shall have custody of all books, papers, documents and other property belonging to the Board which may be deposited in the office; shall, so far as practicable, communicate with other state boards of health, and with local boards of health within the State; he shall keep and file all reports received from such boards and all correspondence of the office appertaining to the business of the Board. He shall, so far as possible, aid in obtaining contributions to the library and museum of the Board. He shall prepare blank forms of returns and such instructions as may be necessary, and forward them to the clerks of the several boards of health throughout the State. He shall collect information, with the assistance of each member of the Board, concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting disease, and all useful information on the subject of hygiene and through an annual report and otherwise, as the Board may direct, shall disseminate such information among the people. It shall be his duty to act as correspondent in answering all inquiries made by non-resident physicians and invalids who are at liberty to call upon

him for special information as to the sanative influence of the climate.

Sec. 5. The State Board of Health shall have the general direction and control of the system of vital statistics of the State, in so far as the editorial work and statistical plans of the same are concerned.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of all health physicians and also of the clerks of local boards of health of each town, village and city, and the regular physician of each public institution in the State, at least once in each year, to report to the State Board of Health their proceedings and such other facts as may be required by said State Board.

Sec. 7. In order to afford the board better advantages for obtaining knowledge important to be incorporated with that collected through special investigation, and from other sources, it shall be the duty of all officers of the State, the clerks and physicians to all municipal boards of health, the physicians to all mining or other incorporated companies, or the president or agent of any company chartered, organized or transacting business under the laws of this State, so far as is practicable, to forward to the State Board of Health, any information which they possess bearing upon public health which may be requested by said board for the purpose of enabling it better to perform its duties of collecting and distributing useful knowledge on the subject.

Sec. 8. The Board of Health shall have power to make by-laws and all needful rules and regulations for its own government; and any member failing to obey said by-laws, or to comply with the said rules and regulations, shall be subject to removal, upon a vote of the majority of the members of said Board, and upon certification of the same to the governor of the State by the secretary of the Board, the governor shall declare the office vacant, and immediately fill the vacancy by the appointment of some other person.

Sec. 9. The sum of two thousand five hundred ($2,500) dollars per annum, or so much thereof as may be deemed necessary by the State Board of Health, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the salary of the secretary, meet the contingent expenses of the office of secretary and the expenses of the Board for the year 1893, and two thousand five hundred ($2,500) dollars for the year 1894, which shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated, the same shall be certified and drawn upon

vouchers signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

Sec. 10. Whenever in the opinion of the governor it may be deemed necessary to draw from the general fund, on the warrant of the auditor, not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be used by the State Board of Health, to prevent the introduction or spread in this State of cholera or other communicable diseases dangerous to public health, such warrant or warrants may be drawn for such amount as may be deemed necessary for such purpose.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of State shall provide a suitable room for the meetings of the Board at Denver, and office room for its secretary. The Secretary of State shall furnish such stationery and printing as may be required for the official work of the Board.

Sec. 12. All moneys received by the Board from the State, shall be expended in the manner deemed best by the Board for carrying out the objects for which it was created.

Sec. 13. The treasurer of the Board shall keep careful account of all moneys received and disbursed by the Board, taking vouchers and receipts therefor and annually make report of the same to the governor.

Sec. 14. The State Board of Health or the secretary of the Board, may call upon the board of county commissioners of any country or on the mayor, or other chief executive of any city, town or village of Colorado to appoint some person to serve as local health officers for their respective jurisdictions, or to name the person already legally appointed; the said officer to act in co-operation with and under advice of the State Board of Health.

Sec. 15. In the event of the local board of health of any community being unable or unwilling to efficiently or promptly abate a nuisance, or to prevent the introduction or spread of any contagious or infectious disease, the State Board of Health shall have full power to take such measures as will insure the abatement of the nuisance, or prevent the introduction or spread of disease. The State Board of Health may, for this purpose, assume all the powers conferred by law on the local board of health; or the State Board of Health may at its discretion, bring suit against or prosecute any local

board of health for a wilful failure to enforce the laws of this State in regard to health, and the expense of carrying out such orders shall be borne by the local board of health so failing to enforce the law.

Sec. 16. Hereafter no rags or other dangerous material shall be sold or manufactured into articles to be sold for personal use, unless such rags or material shall have been previously so thoroughly disinfected as to destroy all germs of disease in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health. Rags or clothing which may be suspected of being infected, imported into the State of Colorado for the purpose of manufacture, shall be kept closely baled and not opened until they can be immediately submitted to thorough disinfection as before described; Provided, That the State Board of Health may at any time, for the protection of the public health, completely prohibit the importation of such rags or clothing into the State.

Sec. 17. At such points or places or on such lines of travel as there may be danger of the introduction into this State of cholera or other dangerous communicable diseases, the State Board of Health shall have power to establish such systems of inspections as may be practicable and needful to ascertain the presence of the infection of cholera or other dangerous communicable diseases in the persons of immigrants or travelers, in wearing apparel, baggage or freight; to question on oath, without cost to the State or person so questioned, which oath a duly appointed inspector of the State Board of Health is hereby authorized to administer to the immigrant, traveler or other person, as to the place from which the suspected person, baggage or freight came, the time elapsed since his or its exposure to cholera or other dangerous disease, and on other subjects on which information is needed; and the State Board of Health shall have power to order such disinfection of baggage or other articles which are infected or liable to be infected, and to cause such isolation of persons or things infected or liable to be infected, as may be necessary for the public safety, by placing it or them in the care of the local board of health, or by other practical methods, to the end that the objects of this act, expressed by its title, shall be fulfilled.

Sec. 18. If a conductor of any railroad discovers on his train a person suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any other contagious disease, he shall at once

communicate, either by telegraph or telephone, with a local railroad official located nearest the point at which the case is discovered, giving the number of his train, the number of the car, the name of the patient and the nature of the disease suspected. The railroad official so informed must at once give the same intelligence to the nearest member of the State Board of Health, or to the local health officer of his own town or city.

Sec. 19. When a case of either cholera or small-pox is suspected to exist on any train, the conductor must see that the case is detained and left under surveillance at the nearest station, until the local member of the Board of Health, or other officer working in co-operation with him, arrives and takes charge of the case; Provided, That the State Board of Health or its deputy may, when the danger of epidemic disease is imminent, order the detention of any train or car thereof for such time as may be necessary for the purpose of medical inspection.

Sec. 20. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to frame and publish rules for the conduct of inspection under this act, whoever shall wilfully violate the rules of the State Board of Health, made in pursuance of this act, shall on conviction be punished as provided in sections twenty-one and twenty-two hereof.

Sec. 21. The State Board of Health may cause a complaint to be filed before any justice of the peace or county court in the county where such offense is committed and such courts shall have jurisdiction to try any cause arising under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 22. Any person neglecting or refusing to obey an order of the State Board of Health, made under authority of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not less than twenty-five nor more than three hundred dollars for every offense.

Sec. 23. Division one of chapter eighty-nine, of the General Statutes of 1883, and all acts and parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved April 15, 1893.

Charts

For 1901 and 1902

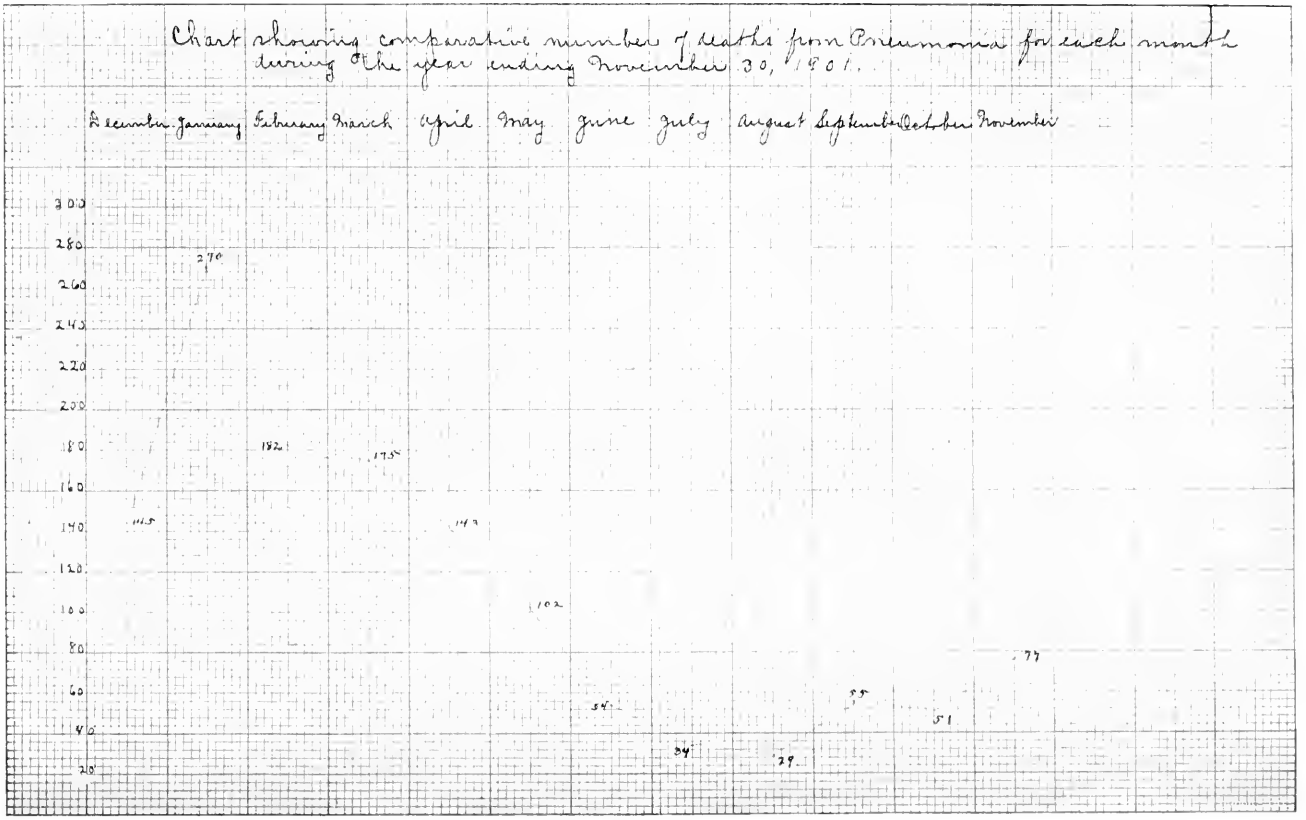
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Pneumonia for each month during the year ending November 30, 1901.
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
270
182
175
145
147
102
77
54
55
51
34
29

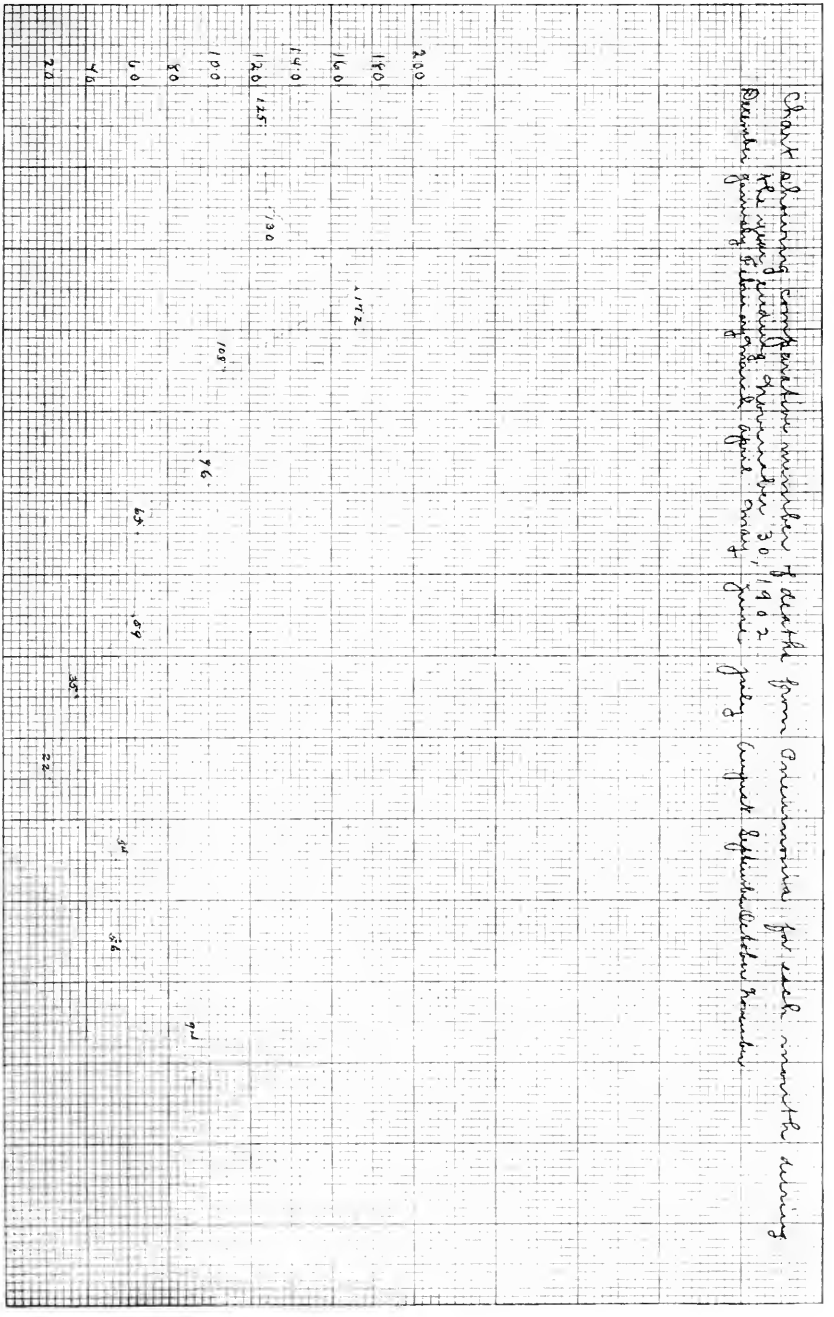
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Pneumonia for each month during the year ending November 30, 1902
December January February March April May June July August September October November
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
125
130
172
108
96
65
59
35
22
54
56
94

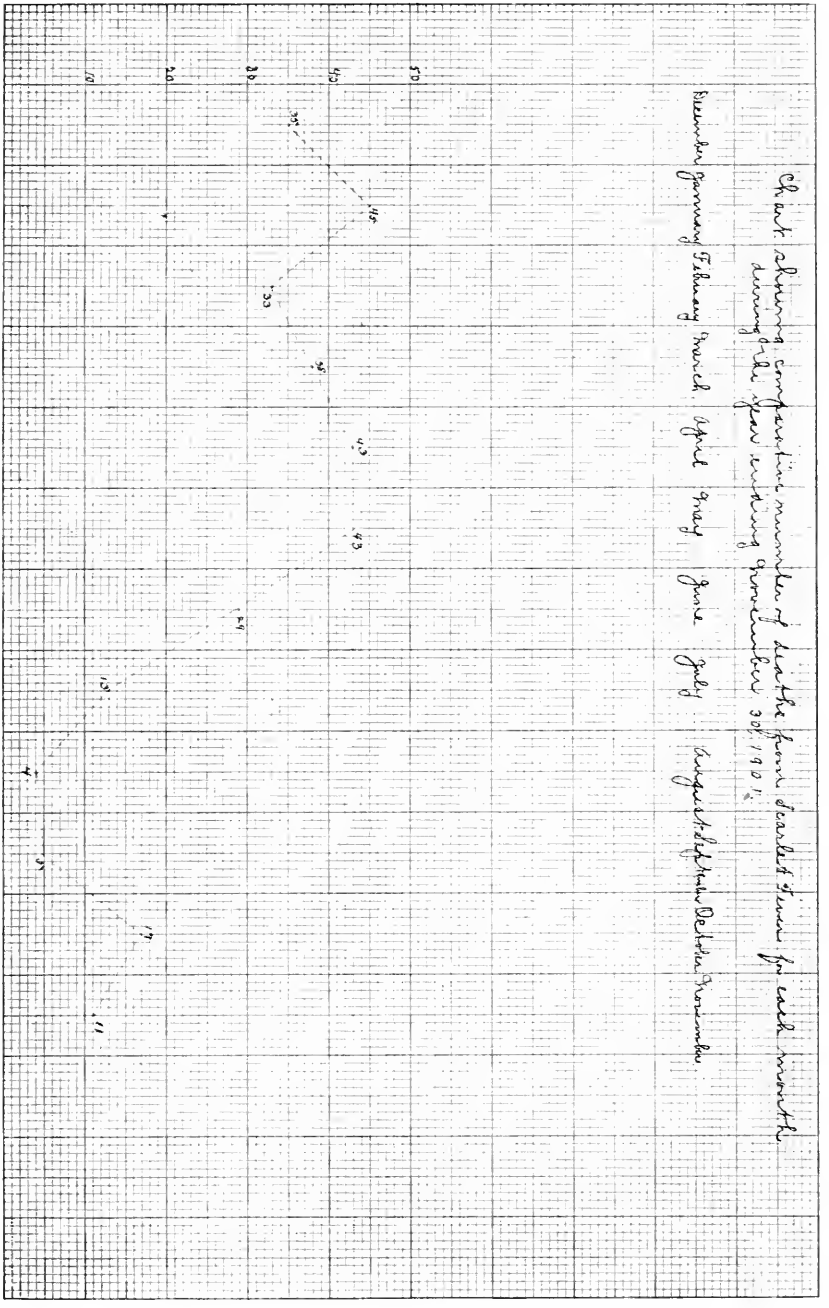
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Scarlet Fever for each month during the year ending November 30, 1901.
December January February March April May June July August September October November
10
20
30
40
50

Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Scarlet Fever for each month during the year ending November 30, 1902.
December January February March April May June July August September October November
10
20
30
40
50

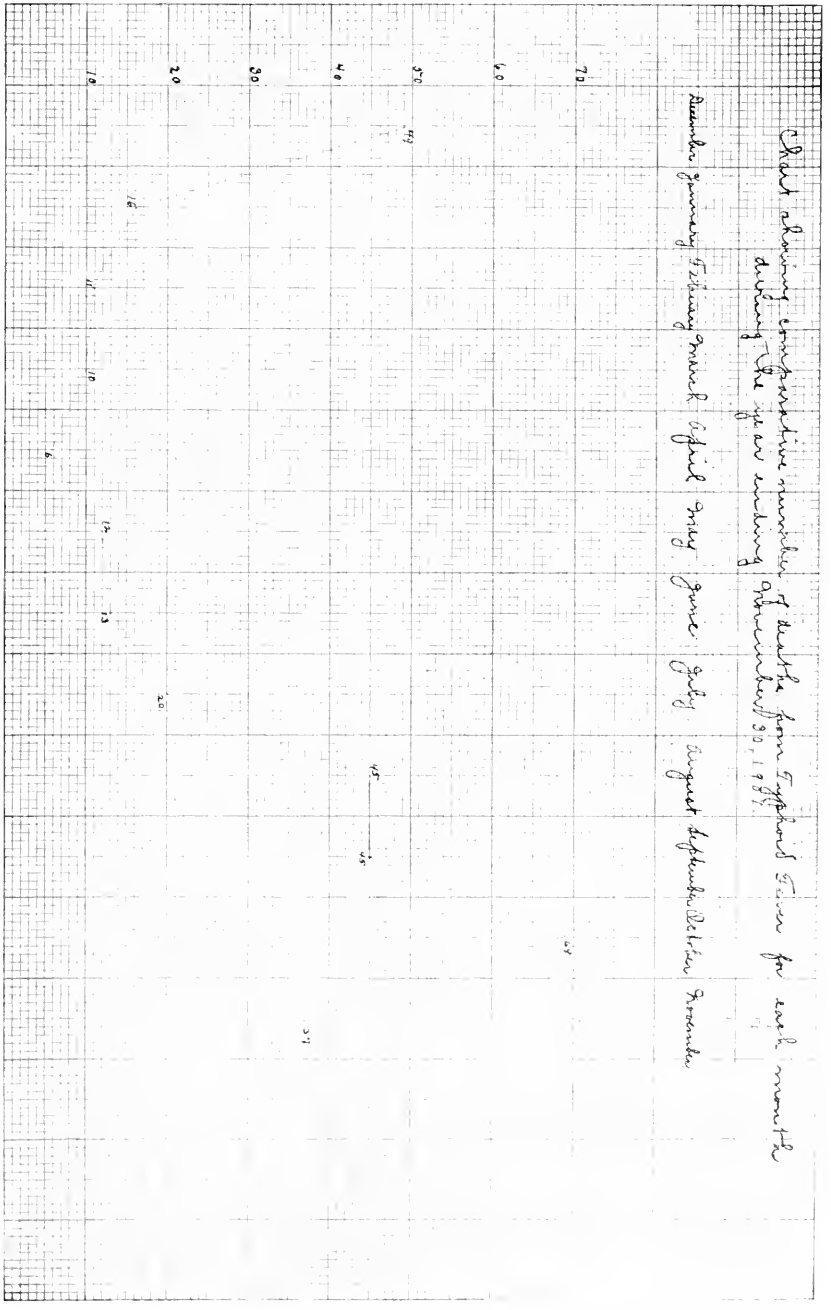
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Typhoid Fever for each month during the year ending November 30, 1881.
December January February March April May June July August September October November
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

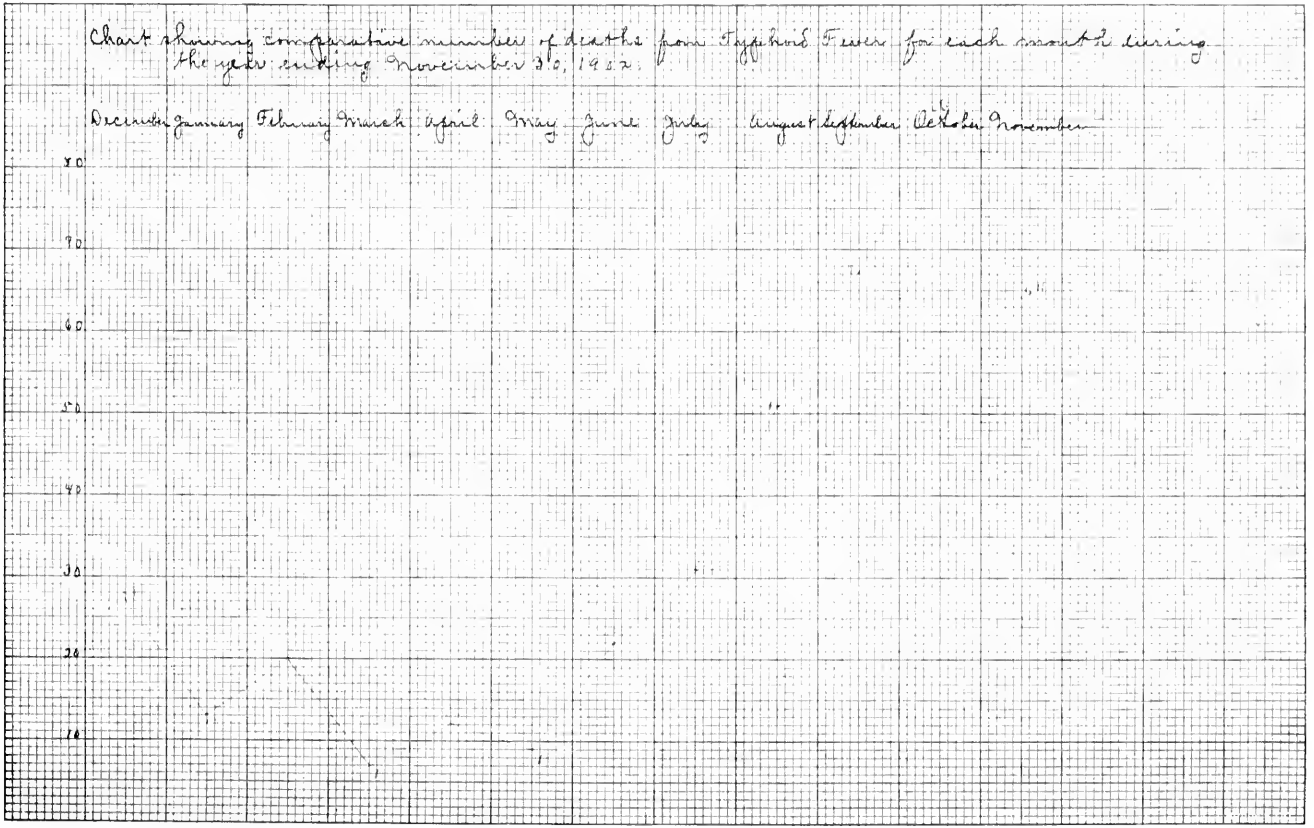
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Typhoid Fever for each month during the year ending November 30, 1902.
December January February March April May June July August September October November
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

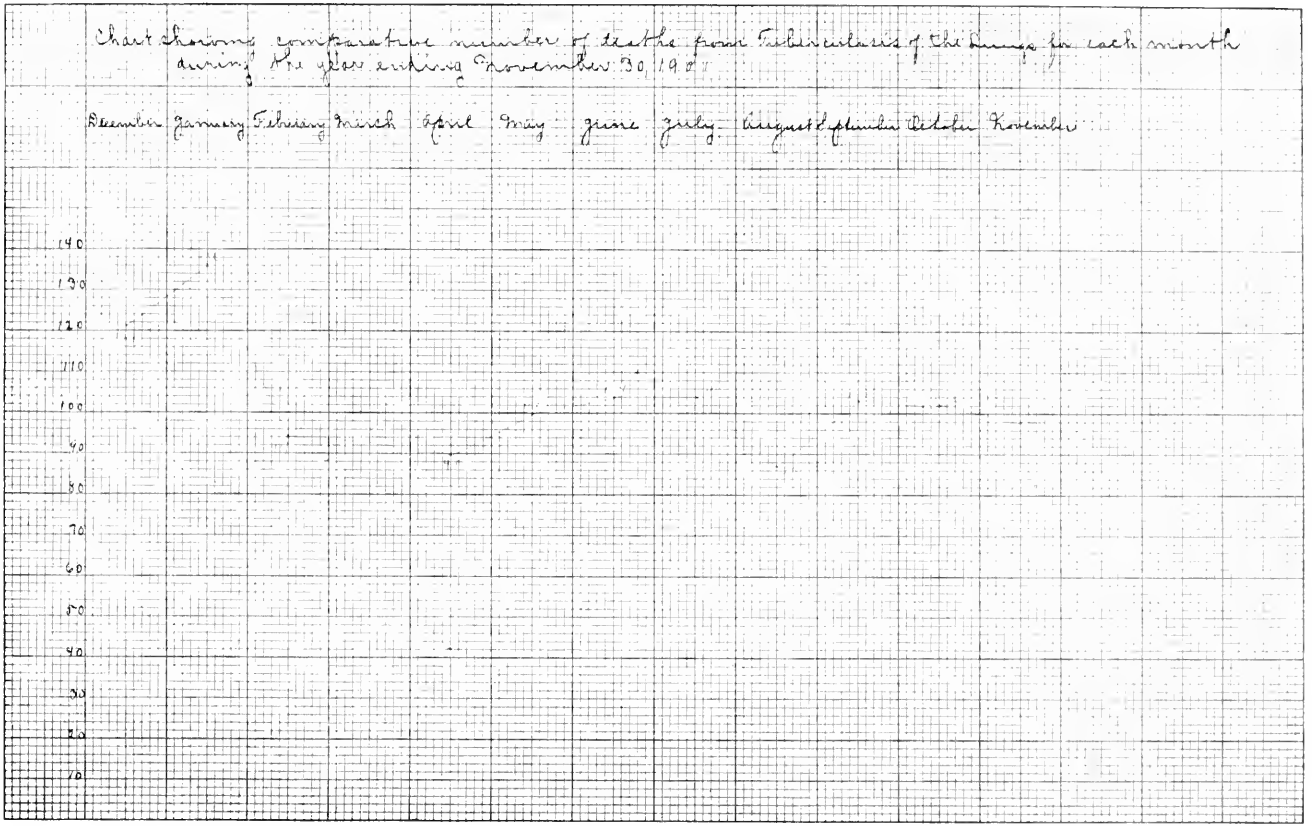
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs for each month during the year ending November 30, 1901
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

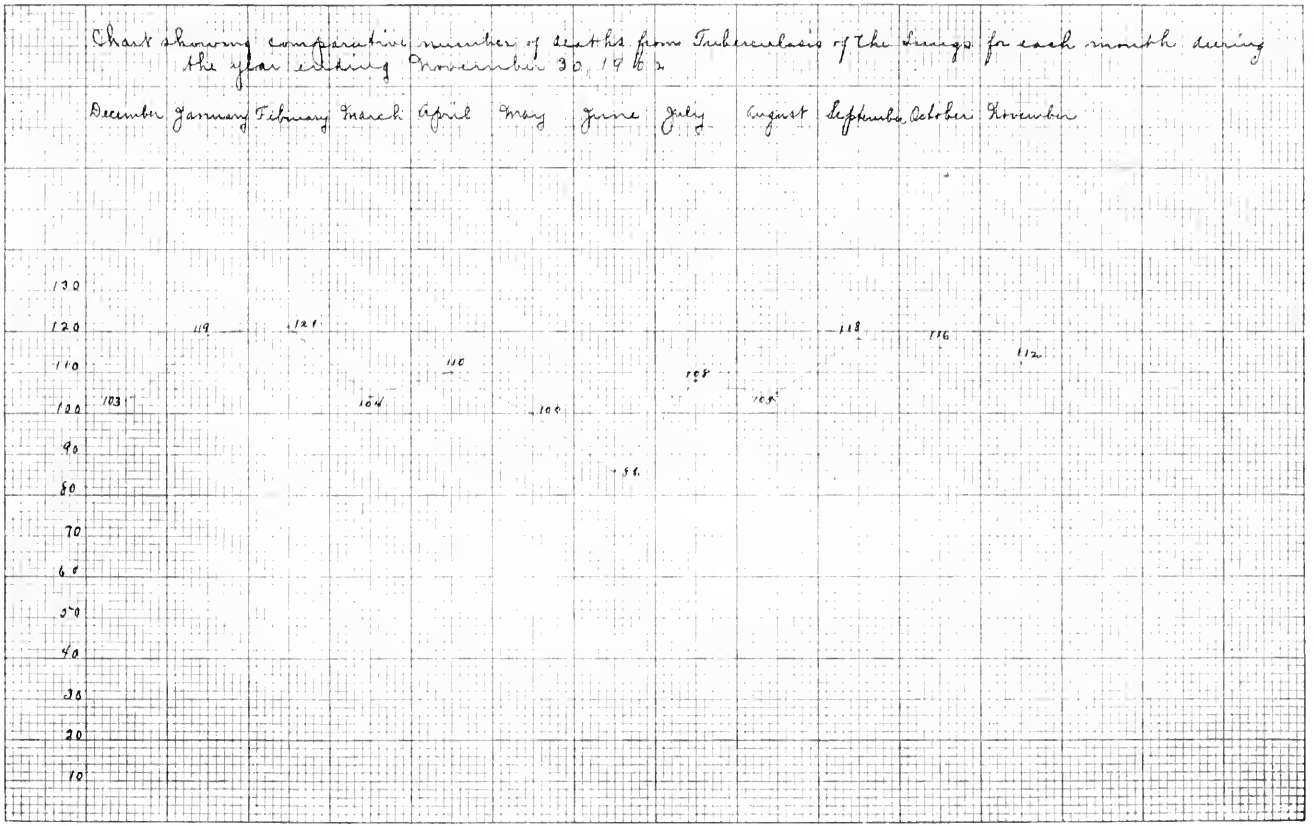
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Tuberculosis of the Lungs for each month during the year ending November 30, 1896.
December
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
103
119
121
104
110
100
96
108
109
118
116
112

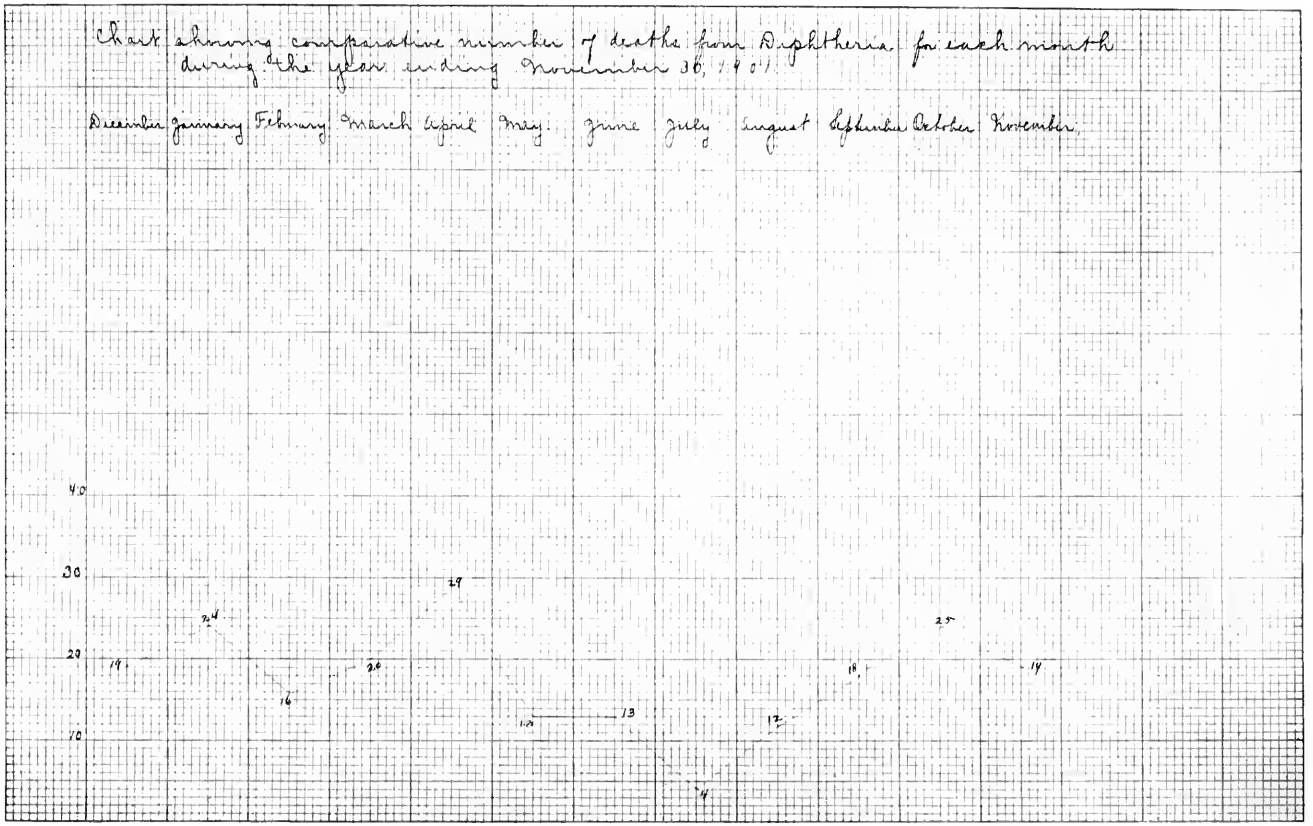
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Diphtheria for each month during the year ending November 30, 1901.
December January February March April May June July August September October November
40
30
20
10
19
24
16
20
29
13
12
18
25
14
4

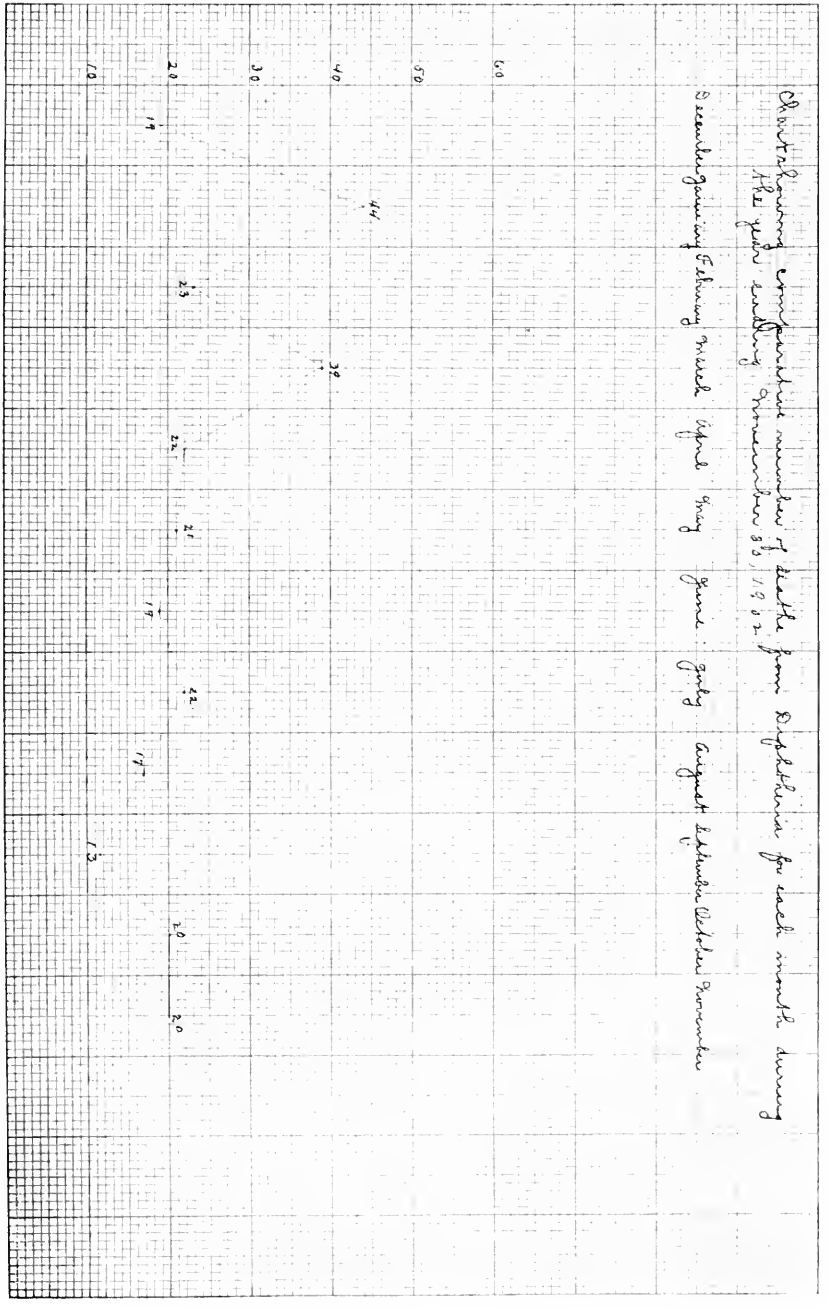
Chart showing comparative number of deaths from Diphtheria for each month during the year ending November 30, 1902
December January February March April May June July August September October November
10
20
30
40
50
60
19
23
22
21
19
22
17
13
20
20
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Sixth Report

Colorado State Board of Health

1901-1902

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SIXTH REPORT

Colorado State Board of Health

1901-1902

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